

From Foreign Correspondents of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

## NEWS OF THE WORLD BY CABLE.

The Weekly Review of the Old World by Special Representatives.

### BLUE RAYS TO RELIEVE PAIN

Russian Physician's Discovery Astonishes Europe.

#### NEW LIFE FOR AN OLD FAD

APPLICATION OF CURATIVE PROPERTIES OF SUN'S RAYS.

Dr. Minin Demonstrated Successfully That in Particular Classes of Nerve Disorders Blue Light Relieved Pain.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

(Copyright, 1901.) ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 9.—Medical circles here are excited over the discovery of a young Russian physician, M. Minin, regarding the curative properties of blue light.

Struck by the common notion among the Russian peasantry that a sick person on whom sunlight falls through blue glass feels relief from pain, M. Minin began an elaborate series of experiments, and he now publishes a paper in a leading medical journal of St. Petersburg.

M. Minin used electric light through various shades blue and violet glass. He demonstrated that the application of rays of nerve disorders and in neuralgia of the face blue rays alleviated the acute pain.

Dr. Minin has also treated patients with cases of internal hemorrhage.

Dr. Minin uses an ordinary 16-candle-power incandescent lamp the light of which falls through pieces of blue glass. The length of time during which the patient is exposed to the light varies from 10 to 15 minutes.

#### SHOT HER FAITHLESS SPOUSE

Prominent French Woman Kills Her Husband Upon Proof of His Double Life.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

(Copyright, 1901.) PARIS, Feb. 9.—Parisian society has been dumfounded by a tragedy which has disrupted the wealthy, prominent and universally esteemed Goetzinger family.

After a happy union of 25 years the wife suspected that her husband was unfaithful. A maid followed M. Goetzinger and saw him meet a pretty girl, whom he took to dinner and afterward to a hotel.

Upon his return home Mme. Goetzinger, without a word, shot him dead and then turned him over to the police.

To the magistrate she said simply:

"At the altar we swore reciprocal faithfulness. He betrayed me. I killed him."

M. Goetzinger was an old, fat wife, 45.

Her son is an officer of the Third Cavalry.

After a hurried learning of the tragedy tried to kill himself, but was prevented by his brother officers. He then returned to Paris.

The Goetzingers are a wealthy family.

Young Goetzinger is affianced to an American girl the American colony is intensely wrought up over the tragedy.

#### RIVAL TO CONSUELO.

Papa Zimmerman Said to Be After Marlborough House.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

(Copyright, 1901.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.—It is reported here that Mr. Zimmerman, father-in-law of the Duke of Manchester, has already given a commission to a London agent to purchase the lease of Marlborough House for the Duke and Duchess, should it come on the market. But it is more likely that he will prefer to lend it to the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall. It offered for sale a few weeks ago, but the Duke of Marlborough would have first refusal against all comers.

#### SCHOOL FOR CAB DRIVERS.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

(Copyright, 1901.)

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—An influential committee has been formed in Berlin for establishing a school for training cab drivers. No coachman will obtain a license who does not possess a certificate of the school for cab drivers and undergoes thorough examination. Before issuing a certificate he must pass a strict examination on the topography of Berlin.

### QUEEN WILHELMINA AND PRINCE CONSORT AT LOO

Royal Couple Evidently Deeply in Love and the Prince Likely to Become Most Popular.



QUEEN WILHELMINA AND THE PRINCE CONSORT IN RIDING COSTUME.

From a Photograph Taken at the Hague Two Weeks Ago.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

(Copyright, 1901.) THE HAGUE, Feb. 9.—Queen Wilhelmina and the Prince consort are at Loo enjoying what the young Queen herself is pleased to call "our "honeymoon." If outward appearances go for aught the young people are certainly deeply in love with each other, and the Dutch are correspondingly happy.

Now that the ceremony and attendant festivities are past the people and the diplomats are congratulating themselves that the King and Queen are a happy pair.

Dr. Leyds was not excluded from the court functions, as the minister of foreign affairs has decided that diplomatic relations with him could be properly maintained, since the British government had not officially noticed the annexation of the Dutch territories. Mr. Kruger had kept out of the way, asserting, with characteristic shyness, that he did not wish to divert attention from Queen Wilhelmina by inviting popular acclamations at an inopportune time. The British minister, with his American wife, have not been subjected to any slights or annoyances and Dutch

enthusiasm for the Boer cause has not been displayed during the marriage festivities.

These two gentlemen were pretty thoroughly mixed up at the court functions with the representatives of other nations, among whom were:

For the Czar, the Grand Duke Vladimirovitch, the Czar and his daughter, Helena, and young son, Grand Duke Boris.

For the King and Queen of England, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough.

For the United States, Gen. Horace Porter, ambassador to France, with Mrs. Porter.

The Dutch, deeply interested in the Boers, for the first time in their recent history, have taken a strong partisan interest in a foreign war which does not directly concern them. The feeling against England is intense, although great pains have been taken to avoid giving offense, and to respect neutral obligations. There has been a marked subsidence of the anti-German prejudice in consequence of this anti-English feeling, and the Prince consort, if he identifies himself with Dutch interests, may become, in time, as popular as Prince Albert was in England.

#### IF SHE WERE NOT AMERICAN.

Duchess of Marlborough Might Be Mistress of Robes.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

(Copyright, 1901.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Among the duchesses mentioned for the important court post of mistress of the robes to the Queen is the Duchess of Marlborough, but it is thought that her American nationality will be an insuperable bar, as, apart from any question of precedent, it would create furious jealousy among the homegrown duchesses.

#### TOO MANY SNAKES.

Mlle. Blanchard a Victim of Reptile Pets' Fangs.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

(Copyright, 1901.) PARIS, Feb. 9.—From Cannes, the fashionable Riviera resort, comes news that Mlle. Blanchard, a young woman who entertained such an execrable fondness for snakes, was bitten by one of her pets and died nine hours later. She was 26 years old. Ever since she was over 14 her parents had vainly tried to cure her of her passion. Sometimes she kept over two dozen different reptiles in her apartment.

Every man is now a watchman, As observant readers know, Waiting to see that the Scotchman Will disseminate his dough.

No one knows how much dear Andy Has in bank, the papers say, But at giving he is handy.

For he has that little way.

Here's a pointer, if he wishes To die poor, dims ya ken?

Pay the rent and buy the dishes For all youthful married men.

### EDWARD VII TO BE NO RECLUSE

Pomp and Pageantry to Rule From Now on.

#### THE QUEEN IS AVERSE TO IT

LONDON DELIGHTED WITH THE PROMISED REVIVAL.

It Means Millions for the Capital and the People Are More Than Pleased

—Grand Opening of Parliament.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

(Copyright, 1901.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Emperor William is keeping London in a constant flutter of excitement. His majesty's activity is amazing and thres the endurance of his suite to the utmost. He clearly intends to keep himself in evidence.

The days of royal seclusion are past. The court, instead of being something remote and shadowy, whose existence is shown only by the interest of the people, is to be a living, energizing force in English life. And this determination is made by King Edward more than ever.

It means millions for London.

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### KAISER MOVES FOR PEACE

IN SOUTH AFRICA

#### PROPOSES TERMS TO KRUGER

The Boers to Have Autonomy on the Canadian Plan.

#### IS HE ACTING FOR ENGLAND?

THE FIRST STEP MADE THROUGH A PROMINENT DIPLOMAT.

Sir Evelyn Wood Goes Out to South Africa on a Mission of Peace and Strong Efforts Will Be Made to Stop the War.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

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## ONLY 30 DAYS OF LAWMAKING

Missouri's Legislators Have  
Need to Hurry.

MAY HOLD UNTIL MARCH 20

WORLD'S FAIR APPROPRIATION  
SEEMS ASSURED.

The General Appropriation Bill Will  
Be Passed This Week—The General  
Legislative Outlook.

From a Post-Dispatch Staff Correspondent.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 9.—With  
only 30 days of the session remaining, the  
legislature will have to proceed rapidly  
to dispose of the many bills now under  
consideration.

It is the general opinion, however, that  
the assembly will not complete its work  
before March 20.

This is about ten days beyond the regular  
limit and for this time the lawmakers  
would only be entitled to compensation  
at the rate of \$1 per day.

Whether the state will favor the St. Louis  
World's Fair and the appropriation of \$1,  
000,000, will be decided the coming week.

The Senate amendment providing for the  
destitution of the state's share of the sinking  
fund, which is \$1,887,000, has smoothed the  
way for this legislation and, if the  
House approves, the money will be available  
as soon as the session is over.

The House is inclined to handle this question rather deliberately  
and before taking action, "delegated" a con-  
ference committee to the Fair promoters.

Representative Mat Hall of Saine, who  
is chairman of the Louisiana Purchase Cen-  
tenary Committee, is in charge of this.

"While I do not think there is the least  
doubt as to the \$1,000,000 appropriation, there  
is strenuous objection on the part of some  
members of the House to this."

"Of course if the Senate amendment were  
not agreed to there would be little hope of  
out."

"What we desire most of all is to talk  
this legislation over with the gentlemen  
prominent in the world's fair," he said.

The lawmakers are anxious to know  
just how this money is to be expended and a  
feasible plan of so doing must be sug-  
gested.

The general appropriation bill will prob-  
ably be passed this week, and a vigorous  
fight will be made over the recommendation reducing the appropriation for the  
maintenance of the St. Louis Insane Asylum from \$60,000 to \$16,000.

The appropriation bill passed by the Senate  
has been sent to the House.

Exception is made to that part of the bill  
providing that the parties to a labor  
dispute agree to arbitrate their differences, either side may file exceptions to the  
arbitration award and the bill will be suspended  
so as to almost indefinitely.

The House members who have examined  
the measure closely in this section will  
be satisfied, it is hoped.

Half a medical bill has aroused deter-  
mined opposition from many quarters.

Up to date the chief projectors  
have been the Christian Scientists, who  
assert that it is calculated to seriously  
interfere with their freedom of religious  
worship.

There is also a clause which will give  
dental rights to the profession of dentists  
and who have also sent strong pro-  
tests against the passage of the bill.

Another clause seems to permit the  
privileges of physicians to advertise by re-  
fusing them a state certificate to practise  
medicine. This part of the bill is de-  
nominated by the terms "unprofessional  
and dishonorable conduct by advertising" in  
newspapers.

As it is, it is stated the bill establishes  
a board of medical examiners, before whom  
any person desiring to practise medicine  
is required to stand for examination and  
of each applicant it is required that he shall  
have studied two years at a regular medical  
college.

Representative Albert L. Kirby of Howard  
County, voiced the criticism of many mem-  
bers when he said:

"I do not know how the legislature can go  
on record as favoring class legislation such  
as might be interpreted from the general  
provisions of the bill. In the first place,  
the attempt to restrict the religious  
belief of the Christian Scientists is unjust.  
Let everyone worship according to the  
dictates of his own conscience."

If my neighbor professes confidence in a  
faith that is no business of mine, if a  
physician practices a religion that I do not  
have to make laws seeking to hinder  
that privilege. Ethics are one thing and the  
law is another."

Senator Collins' school bill, providing for  
the election of the St. Louis public school  
directors, a large bill will probably be resurrected.

It has been introduced and is equivalent  
to saying it is out of sight and out  
of mind of the legislators.

One of the bills has no hope for the  
favorable consideration of the bill.

Senator Tandy is the author of a bill  
which has been favorably reported depriving  
all true commissioners of the state  
from acting as administrators, receivers  
or guardians. He fathered a similar  
measure two years ago and it died in  
committee. He told the Post-Dispatch  
if he wanted to, and there is no apparent  
reason why he can't, he can have the  
Senate pass the bill this week.

Senators Thomas and Hollins are the  
introducers of the several bills calculated  
to make the corporations feel temporarily un-  
easy.

Mr. Thomas thinks that all newsgathering  
organizations should give their news to  
whomsoever desires it and has submitted  
a bill embodying this idea.

Senators Thomas and Hollins are the  
introducers of the several bills calculated  
to make the corporations feel temporarily un-  
easy.

Following are terms of the senator's  
bill:

If it is enacted by the General Assembly  
of the State of Missouri as follows:

Section 1. No person or persons shall  
keep more than one bulldog, one foxhound,  
one greyhound, one pug dog, one pointhound, one  
any species he or she may select; and for  
all other dogs kept in excess of the above  
amounts, he or she shall be fined \$1 per head, which  
shall be placed in the state treasury.

Any fine collected shall be paid into the state  
treasury for public use.

Bohemia Rugs, 3 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in., were  
\$7.50

Many other rare bargains that space will not  
permit us mentioning.

# MISSOURI'S GREATEST STORE, **Barr's** NEW SPRING GOODS

burst of spring sunshine at any moment, are ideal shopping days. New goods—crisp and fresh from the journey across the sea, or right from the Eastern factory that rivals its foreign competitor—are here, even prettier this year than last. Prices right, styles correct, variety bewildering. Come and see them tomorrow.

## Excellent Values in Black Goods.

38-inch Black All-Wool Granite, 50c per yard.  
50-inch Black All-Wool Cheviot, 50c per yard.  
42-inch Black Mohair Crepon, the \$1.50 quality for \$1.00 per  
yard.

50-inch Black All-Wool Etamine, sponged, ready for  
wear, 75c per yard.  
47-inch Black All-Wool Etamine, the latest novelty, \$1.25 per  
yard.

The season promises to be particularly good in black dress tex-  
tiles. Spring novelties are arriving every day.

## ...NEW SILKS...

Several hundred pieces of new 1901 Silks in the various fashion-  
able weaves, both plain and fancy, will be on our counters Monday.  
In fact, there's something new every day now, and many that nobody  
will have but ourselves. New and choice Foulard Silks, new Gren-  
adines and Embroidered Mousseline de Soie, new Louisine Silks,  
Satin Lumineux and Paillet de Soie.

24-inch Foulard Silks in all the desirable colors.....75c  
19-inch Satin Lumineux, street and evening shades.....\$1.00  
19-inch Louisine, checks and stripes.....98c  
19-inch Paillet de Soie, all colors.....\$1.18  
45-inch Black Silk Grenadines.....\$1.00  
23-inch Guaranteed Black Taffetas.....\$1.00  
Unusual values in Black Taffetas, all widths from 19-inch to 42-  
inch.

## In Men's Furnishings A Sale of

## Colored Shirts

Will be Interesting  
to Gentlemen.

Another lot of New Spring Styles  
Men's Colored Shirts, one pair  
cuffs to match, made of best quality  
percale, worth \$1.00.  
Special price for  
tomorrow—  
50c Each  
sizes 14 to 18 ....

## Novelties in

## Ribbons and

## Neckwear.

A lot of fine 6c Fancy Rib-  
bons, Monday at.....39c  
Fine Pure Silk Taffetas,  
4½ inches wide,  
in all colors, yard.....19c

Special new weaves in Black Rib-  
bons. Ask to see them.  
L'Aiglon Rosettes of Black Satin-  
Back Velvet Ribbon, each  
79c and 95c

These are very stylish at present.  
Remnants of All-Silk Ribbons—  
At 10c each, worth 20c and 25c each.  
At 15c each, worth 40c each.

## Cloak and Suit Department.

The arrival and display of several hundred new Spring Suits, each with its own distinctive features, all equally pleasing and still totally different; unique little touches that surprise by their very simplicity, yet add just the elegance of design that none but a tailor ever seem to accomplish. All the popular materials and colors, and some too new to be well known as yet, are represented, while price range, from \$7.50 down to \$10.00, is wonderfully little for such garments.

At \$10—New Fly Front and  
Eton Suits, made of  
homespun, Venetians and cheviots,  
in black, blue, gray, tan, brown and  
other silk-lined jackets, new flane-

Black Chuda Cloths,  
Stripe Chuda Cloths,  
Stripe Momin Cloths,  
Polka-Dot Henrietta.

### The Rage of the Season.

New colors and materials for house  
and evening wear.

French Crepe de Chene,  
French Nun's Veiling,  
French Henrietta,  
French Taffeta Cloths,  
French Etamines.

### Shoes.

Ladies' Kid Skin  
Lace Shoes, tips,  
round toes, \$1.98

Ladies' Finest Kid  
Skin Lace Shoes,  
Good-year welt,  
extended soles, broad  
toes, kid \$1.98  
tips, lace or button, \$3.50  
Ladies' Finest Patent Leather Lace  
Shoes, with black cloth tops, hand-  
stitched soles, handsome dress bows;  
\$5.00, reduced \$3.50

New Dress Skirts.

Sweeter, new Black Skirt and Dress  
Waists, beautiful colors, thor-  
oughly well lined and made, more  
than a hundred new styles; price  
range from \$13.50 to \$20.00.

New Silk Waists.

Handsome new Silk Shirt and Dress  
Waists, beautiful colors, thor-  
oughly well lined and made, more  
than a hundred new styles; price  
range from \$13.50 to \$20.00.

Advance Golf Skirts.

Stately new Silk Shirt and Dress  
Waists, in fine materials;  
Collar, blouse, skirt, etc., all col-  
ored and patterned.

At \$25, new Black Skirt and Dress  
Waists, in all styles, blouse, Eton and bolero, made of  
fine, plain cheviots, pebble cheviots  
and silk, all lined and bound  
with taffeta silk, entire suit lined  
throughout with taffeta silk.

\$13.50, \$10.00, \$7.50,  
\$10.00, \$7.50, \$5.00,  
\$6.00 and \$5.00.

These are not odd lines or out-of-date  
styles. All sizes, all widths, your  
foot fitted.

Advance Spring Styles,  
Sketched at Barr's.

Sketches of Advance Spring Styles,  
Sketched at Barr's.

## FREEDOM FOR THE FILIPINOS

A Republican in Congress  
That Pledge Be Made.

SHOULD BE DONE AT ONCE

BROWN OF OHIO CHEERED BY THE DEMOCRATS.

Declared That Breaking Faith With Cuba Would Be the "Climax of Greed and Doctrine of Pirates."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—In the House today Mr. Brown (Rep. of Ohio) made a speech urging that Congress should now give definite assurance to the Filipinos as to the purposes of this government. He advocated the speedy adoption of a resolution declaring that "It is the purpose of the United States to give the Filipinos the Philippine Islands to aid their inhabitants when they submit to the authority of the United States, in establishing a capable and stable free government, and when this purpose shall be fully accomplished, to give the Filipinos such a government and conditions as may be wise and just, will relinquish sovereignty in those islands."

The reading of Mr. Brown's resolution caused something of a sensation, coming from the Republican side, and the Democratic members were indignant.

Mr. Brown urged that, in all fairness, this assurance should be given to the Filipinos, and that they might be right in the plan even now in mind, but what was most essential was that the assurance be given immediately and definitely to the Filipinos. His characteristic idea of breaking the pledge given to Cuba as the climax of greed and as a doctrine of freedom.

At the close of Mr. Brown's speech he was surrounded by a number of his colleagues, who were indignant over the boldness and vigor of his utterances.

Mr. Blomster (Ark.) said the country was to be congratulated on the speech just made, and he advised the members to concur in the purpose to disregard the policy of the party in power.

The tone of the times indicated a deliberate purpose to break faith with Cuba. As to the Filipinos, there was no doubt they had no desire to be ruled by the United States rather than aggression. Despite the assurances that the defeat of Bryan would end the war, the war was still on, growing bloodier as it progressed and entailing vast expenditure.

## CREATING SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Mrs. Alfred Bayliss Doing an Excellent Work in Furnishing Reading Mater in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 9.—Mrs. Alfred Bayliss, the wife of the Illinois superintendent of public instruction, is receiving the thanks of the county at large for her work in promoting the establishment of libraries in the state.

Mrs. Bayliss first interested the various clubs of the capital city in the matter and secured the services of the state and of the state's leaders, assisted by Mrs. Gen. Orendorf, gave what was termed a



MRS. ALFRED BAYLIS.

"book" reception. The public was much enthused over the plan, there being 500 in attendance. Each one left, in lieu of a card, a book as a donation. The books were put up in boxes of 25 in a case, and these cases are to be distributed among the 141 schools in the counties that have no libraries. Each is to have a ten-cent book for a definite period of about three months. At the end of which time a new case of books will be sent to the school, and the case that has been in use will be sent to the next school.

Mrs. Bayliss is an earnest worker in the cause of education, and hopes to be able not only to be the means of furthering the movement in Sangamon county, but every other of the 12 counties in the state. She has organized the Illinois Federation of Clubs, a committee of persons who are interested in educational work and has signed a statement to the effect that a tabulated statement of the schools in their congressional districts, those that have no library, no school, unsatisfactory school buildings and the number of poor students. She sends to them the educational bills of the legislature and finds that such literature as the books of the state library, the legislature and even the government reports are eagerly read.

MR. SPRAGUE SAYS

Country merchants will find the Delicatesen Lunch Rooms very interesting.

Owensboro Lineman Killed.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch. (Copyright, 1901.)

OWENSBORO, Ky., Feb. 9.—Tom Ware, a telegrapher in the employ of the C. & T. Telephone Co., fell from a four foot pole on the asphalt street yesterday afternoon and was instantly killed. His wife and two children were in contact with a live wire.

Biograph Views of the Funeral.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch. (Copyright, 1901.)

PARIS, Feb. 9.—A party of over twenty students who graduated last year, failing to find agreeable employment, are now organizing to go gold digging in the Klondike.

Opium Joints Disclosed in Paris.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch. (Copyright, 1901.)

PARIS, Feb. 9.—A party of over twenty students who graduated last year, failing to find agreeable employment, are now organizing to go gold digging in the Klondike.

## MRS. FIELDS IS AFTER THE JUDGE

Files Information Against Missing Spouse.

## CHARGES ASSAULT TO KILL

HER STORY OF WHY HE LEFT HIS HOME.

Neighboring Farmers Petition the County Court to Offer a Reward for His Apprehension—Mrs. Fields' Story.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Feb. 9.—Mrs. J. D. Fields, wife of Judge John Dalton Fields, who disappeared July 17, 1900, has filed information with the prosecuting attorney of Ralls County, charging him with high assault with intent to kill. She wants him arrested and brought back, wherever he may be, and in order that his arrest may be accomplished a delegation of Saline township farmers appeared before the county court a couple of days ago and asked that body to offer a reward sufficiently large to insure his capture. The court ruled that the matter be referred to the sheriff.

The disappearance of Mrs. Fields, it will be remembered, was decidedly strange. He came to Hannibal from his farm, July 17, with two drafts, one for \$300 and one for \$600, and cashed them at one of the city banks. He explained to the cashier, who suggested the strangeness of this action, that he had purchased a farm from a cranky old farmer who would not accept the drafts in payment.

He was a man of some wealth, from Judge Fields until about Christmas time when he was located in a rural town in California. A young man named McElroy, formerly a member of the Hibernian Club, met him in the Postoffice in the California town and addressed him, but the judge, who was then about 65 years of age, told him he could not recognize his former acquaintance.

Judge Fields resided in Saline township, Clay County, about 15 miles from Monroe City. He was about 70 years of age and an elder in the Baptist Church. He left a wife and eight children, the eldest being 18 years of age. His wife was a lady who was apparently greatly exercised at his absence, although she stated that he had informed her that he intended to recognize his former acquaintance.

He found a number of clews, but all led to Hannibal, but no further, and finally the search was abandoned.

In her information charging assault with attempt to kill Mrs. Fields has finally told the whole story of her husband's disappearance. She declares that for some time prior to his disappearance he had been in the habit of taking his wife and a neighbor, a young woman, the wife of a neighbor, and another, to his place of residence. They followed him to the church, to the post office, to the bank, and to the home of his wife.

He procured a shotgun and threatened to kill himself as well as the whole family. He finally quieted down and promised to mend his ways. In this way he induced his wife to sign a trust deed to his home for \$300 and with this money and \$60 that Mrs. Fields had received from her father's estate, he went to Texas, probably—but not to the Pacific coast.

Now his wife has determined to get him if possible and the action taken by her is to this end.

## WOMEN DON'T LIKE BLACK.

Fashion Grumbles Over Mourning Regulations of British Court.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch. (Copyright, 1901.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.—In fashion's haunts there is great grumbling over the mourning regulations. Black does not become every woman, and needs that indescribable gift of style to wear it with distinction. Moreover, it is expensive. But the most fatal objection of all is its tendency to accentuate the wearer's years.

Already smart ladies are inclining toward half mourning, where the dark black is relieved here and there by some bright color. Victoria, it is asserted, detested ordinary mourning. The fortunatess cessation testifies that the new fad is catching on, for by a tremendous rush to restaurants and theaters, where all manner of ingenious modications in the ladies' costumes are observable in the ladies' costumes.

## NOW A BANDMASTER.

Princess Chimay and Rigo Own Sixteen Hungarian Bands.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch. (Copyright, 1901.)

PARIS, Feb. 9.—A lawsuit now being pleaded in a Paris court between a restaurant proprietor and an orchestra manager reveals the fact that Rigo and Princess Chimay still own and manage 16 Hungarian Bands, two of which play respectively in Paris, Brussels, Antwerp, and London, and Washington; also, that outside of the salaried, the collections among the guests in these houses are not to be reckoned with.

Young Men's regular \$8.95 Long Pant Suits.

Young Men's regular \$8.75 and \$9.95 Long Pant Suits.

Young Men's regular \$6.00 Top Coats.

Young Men's regular \$4.50 Top Coats.

AND BOYS REGULAR \$6.50 REEFER COATS FOR...

\$3.50

## Boys' Clothing

Last Wednesday We Opened Up the Great

Auction Sale of Boys' Clothing.

Sold by Order of Otto Sander & Sons of New York City.

Tomorrow morning we shall offer the balance of our immense purchase, and all shall throw into the sale every Boys' Winter Suit and Shoe that we have of our own stock. Combined this means THE great money-saving Boys' Clothing sale of the season.

Boys' \$3.00 Two-piece Suits for...

Boys' \$6.00 Ulsters, splendid weaves, for...

Boys' \$4.00 Three-piece Suits for...

Boys' \$4.50 and \$5.00 Three-piece Suits for...

Boys' \$5.00 and \$5.50 Middy Suits for...

Boys' \$5.00 Middy and Vestee Suits for...

Boys' \$5.00 Knee Pant Vest Suits for...

Boys' \$6.00 and \$6.50 Double-Breasted Knee Pant Suits for...

Boys' \$6.00 and \$6.50 Double-Breasted Knee Pant Suits for...

Boys' \$6.00 and \$6.50 Double-Breasted Knee Pant Suits for...

Boys' \$6.00 Elegant Vest Suits for...

Boys' \$6.00 Two-piece Suits for...

Boys' \$6.00 Ulsters, splendid weaves, for...

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Boys

## YOU SHOULD NOT NEGLECT YOUR KIDNEYS

Because if Kidney Trouble is Permitted to Continue Fatal Results are Sure to Follow.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, and if permitted to continue fatal results are sure to follow.

Your other organs may need attention, but your kidneys most, because they do more work than any other in the body.

So when your kidneys are weak out of order you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or feel "badly" begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to heal. A trial will convince anyone.

With the new and improved Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, investigated by today Post-Dispatch readers, the ones which we publish this week for the benefit of our readers speak in the highest terms of its great, wonderful curative properties of this great remedy:

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 20, 1900.

"I had been out of the country for a week and was taking medicine from a doctor's prescription when I received your sample bottle. I stopped taking the new medicine and took the sample bottle of Swamp-Root. I afterwards took two of your large bottles bought at my drug store, and they cured me entirely, and have not so well for years. I thank you very much for sending this sample bottle."—D. W. SMITH, 1821 Center st.



D. W. SMITH.

Mrs. H. N. Wheeler, of 117 High Rock St., Lynn, Mass., writes from Lynn, Feb. 9.—"A week ago I had a very severe spell of sickness. I was extremely sick for three weeks, and when I finally was able to get out of bed, my body was left with excruciating pains in my back. My appetite was so poor I could not eat like coffee. I could pass but little at a time, and then only after suffering great pain. My physical condition was so bad that I could not sit up or walk down stairs. The doctors said my kidneys were not affected and while I

**DO NOT KNOW I HAD KIDNEY TROUBLE,** I somehow felt certain my kidneys were the cause of my trouble. My sister, Mrs. C. E. Littlefield of Lynn, advised me to Dr. Kilmer's for a trial. I procured a bottle and inside of three days commenced to get relief. I followed up that bottle with another, and at the completion of that one found I was cured. I am now stronger than ever, and today I am as well as ever. My business is that of canvasser. I am on my feet a great deal of the time, and travel over the country, and get around. My cure is, therefore, all the more remarkable, and is exceedingly gratifying to me."

Swamp-Root will do just as much for any housewife whose back is too weak to perform her necessary work, who is always tired and overwrought, who feels that the cares of life are more than she can stand. It is a boon to the weak and ailing.

The mild and immediate effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful properties of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root will cure your system right and the best proof of this is a trial.

You may have a sample bottle of this famous kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, sent free by mail, postpaid, by which you may test its wonderful curative properties for such disorders as kidney, bladder and urea acid diseases, poor digestion, when obliged to pass your water frequently night and day, smarting or irritation in passing, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, headache, backache,

**SPECIAL NOTICE**—If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney, trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a box containing many of the thousands upon men and women cured by Swamp-Root. When writing be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the St. Louis Sunday Post-Dispatch.

**ARKANSAS IS A "DRY" STATE**

Bill Just Introduced Will Make It Much More So.

**SAUOON TO CLOSE AT 6 P. M.**

**HEAVY PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION ARE IMPOSED.**

Local Option and Various Prohibitive Measures Against the Liquor Trade Now Confine It Entirely to the Cities.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 9.—Saloon keepers in Arkansas are greatly agitated over the closing bill which is pending in the House. The measure provides that

**SENT FREE TO MEN**

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor To Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They send so many men who are bound for service against the mental and physical training of our men, that the institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home remedy and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness, resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicose veins, inflammation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ill and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions of the body. It has an immediate and permanent effect. A request to the State Medical Institute, 620 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages will be complied with promptly. The institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedy is employed.

Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain envelope, and his name and address will be sent to him at his request, and have no fear of embarrassment or trouble. Remedy is guaranteed to write without delay.

## WAS MIFFLIN MURDERED?

Finding of Bones Near Ava, Ill., Revives a Mystery.

**DISAPPEARED 14 YEARS AGO**

HE HAD JUST DRAWN \$200 FROM THE VILLAGE BANK.

When He Failed to Return His Wife Thought He Had Followed a Family Habit and Left the Country.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Feb. 9.—The finding of the bones of a human being near Ava has revived the story of a hitherto unexplained disappearance of 14 years' standing and may develop the elements of a murder mystery.

In 1887 and for several years previous Albert Mifflin and his brother-in-law, Horace Clegg, owned and operated a stamp factory about four miles from Ava. On October evening Mifflin, who was about 23 years of age, started to Ava to secure necessary funds for the purchase of a stamp mill. He had left the stamp mill with a necessary amount from a bank, amounting to \$200.

Judging from the mill runs on ore from other mines of the southern Black Hills, the Gopher mine, formerly the Lena, has beaten all records. This mine is being developed by the Gopher Mining Co. of Minneapolis and by Eastern capitals. It is four miles north of Hill City in the belt of ore which made famous in early years the King Solomon, Sunnyside and other mines. Last summer a mill run was made at the Frank Hebert 2-stamp Tremont mill on 10 tons of ore from a ledge of free gold on the Gopher mine, and the returns gave an average of \$100 per ton, which is considered the rich Black Hills.

The company now has installed an Otto gasoline engine, capacity 10 horse power, and an compressor with pump, air driller and a hoisting plant capable of sinking 600 feet.

The shaft on the rich vein is 120 feet down, and the ledge is 100 feet below the surface.

It is a true fissure vein, the ore breaking free from the wall, slate very readily. At the bottom a coarse, black, silicate vein is intended to strike another ledge of free gold, which outcrops at the surface, about 100 feet down, and the ledge is 100 feet below the surface.

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# Over 2000 Hospitals

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is the only pure, reliable alcoholic stimulant to administer to patients in cases of grip, consumption, dyspepsia, general debility, nervousness, weak heart and low fevers.

MONTEVILLE HOSPITAL, Frederick, Md.

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO.

*Genlemen:* It has been about one year since I first began to use Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey both in prescription and laboratory work in this institution. I find it a most effectual, invigorating, alcoholic stimulant, and prefer it to any other, as I believe it to be absolutely pure. Its action on the general economy and the entire system is more effective than any other whiskey I have tried, and our patients like it and kindly to it. As long as the quality remains at the present standard I shall always use it whenever an alcoholic stimulant is required, especially in that class of conditions with which we call "predigested foods." I find from experience that Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey acts gently, not vigorously, on the digestive system. We will always use it at the exclusion of all others on account of its absolute purity and the excellent results we have received from its use. I am, very kindly, H. P. FAHRNEY, M.D.



## Use Exclusively

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has brought the blessing of health to thousands of homes during the past forty years. There is none "just as good" as Duffy's. The dealer who says so is thinking of his profits, not of your health.

St. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, 1215 Walnut St., Reading, Pa., Nov. 6, 1900.

We are using Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey in the St. Joseph's Hospital as a stimulant, because we believe it to be the purest of whiskey.

G. E. NEWBY, M. D., Res. Physician to Hospital.

MERCY HOSPITAL, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., November 28, 1900.

Dear Sirs: Use of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey for irritant of stomach has proved it to be thoroughly reliable and satisfactory article and one always to be depended on.

H. A. FISCHER, Resident Physician.

EASTON HOSPITAL, Easton, Pa., Oct. 26, 1900.

I have used Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey in my practice, and have always found it to do good work. I believe it to be perfectly pure. It is retained by the most irritable stomach.

H. D. MICHLER, M. D.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is a form of food already digested, for the convalescent or the weak and tired a teaspoonful in half a glass of milk, three times a day, will soon build up strength and energy. It can be retained by the most sensitive stomach. 7,000 doctors prescribe it.

## Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

CAUTION: We wish to caution our patrons against so-called "Duffy's Malt Whiskey" sold in bulk and unsealed bottles. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is sold in sealed bottles only. If offered for sale in bulk or unsealed bottles it is a fraud. Insist on getting the genuine. Refuse substitutes.

The distinguished writer of the following letter has served her beneficent mission at the head of some of the largest curative and charitable institutions in the country.

It gives me great pleasure to recommend Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, which I have used for consumptives in the last stages of the dread disease. Aside from its medicinal properties it is very mild. The patient can retain it when all other stimulants fail. I recommend it to all. MOTHER HIERONYMO, Rochester, N. Y.

FREE. If you are sick and run down, write us. It will cost you nothing to learn how to regain health, energy and strength. Medical booklet and testimonials sent free.

It is the only Whiskey taxed by the Government as a medicine. This is a guarantee. All druggists and grocers, or direct, \$1.00 a bottle.

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., Rochester, N. Y.



NO FUSIL OIL.

### ROBBED OF \$8000 BY FOOTPADS

Peter Woll of Philadelphia Knocked Down as He Was Leaving a Bank and Money Taken.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 9.—Peter Woll, an aged and prominent manufacturer, was today knocked down on the street as he was leaving a bank. A safe containing \$8000 was wrested from his hand. The money was recovered by a policeman, who captured the thief after an exciting chase. The footpad said his name was Joseph Edwards, but this is believed to be fictitious.

PREACHER HAD LUCK

HE HAS BEEN A HARMLESS, HALF DEMENTED STREET EXHORTER.

REGAINED MENTAL FACULTIES

With a Small Sum Borrowed From Friends He Invested In and Made a Fortune of \$70,000 in Lands.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Feb. 9.—From a harmless maniac, who believed that he had a call direct from God to appear on the streets barefoot and preach the gospel, "Bob" Moody suddenly regained his reason and, plunging into speculation in Manitoba lands, has cleared up \$70,000 in cold cash in six months, and is in a fair way to become a very wealthy man.

Bob Moody spent his boyhood days in Cedar Rapids, and while he was regarded as an unusual sort of fellow, it was recognized that he was possessed of much natural ability. Some after-coming of age he broke loose from home and started out to see the world. He traveled far and wide, and finally turned up in British Columbia, where he acquired extensive mining interests. The property proved valuable, and at one time would have been promised soon to become a very wealthy man, his mind became unbalanced. He was admitted to a sanitarium as an amateur, and while he was there he had the privilege of being allowed to remain at home, in a few days he was well enough to start out again, and while the wind soughed around him, he began to shout and preach the gospel to the world.

"Shall we go to my office or to a hotel?" inquired Judge Liggett.

"What is the matter?" asked the judge.

"Yes," said the groom-about-to-be-in-a-couple-of-minutes, "I am on the way to get married, and I am afraid I will not be able to get married to the woman I think I have got the license."

Judge Liggett drew forth the document and read it, and then said, "Well, you are a good fellow, and I am sure you will be happy."

"I have to stand up to it," said the man.

"But you are not up to it," said the man.

"I am not up to it," said the man.

"But they made the effort and succeeded, and there while the wind soughed around him, he began to shout and preach the gospel to the world."

"I am not up to it," said the man.

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Circulation

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greater than that of the next largest St. Louis Sunday  
newspaper.

PART TWO.

THE  
SUNDAY Post-Dispatch  
FEBRUARY 10.

Including  
The Sunday Post-Dispatch Song,  
"SWEETHEART."

Also the regular 4-page Colored Comic  
Weekly and a 12-page Magazine,  
Illustrated with Half-Tone  
and Line Cuts.

46 PAGES IN ALL...

BE SURE  
Your Newsdealer Gives You All.

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Streets, Says Legacy Left Him  
Has Been His Undoing.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

18-NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—A man was found  
in the gutter at Forty-sixth street and First  
avenue. His clothing hung in shreds and he wore torn shoe. The police thought he  
was a tramp. He had no money and he was  
sent to the police station. Beneath his shirt,  
however, was found a bankbook from the  
Emigrant Savings Bank showing that he had  
\$200 to his credit. The bank book was  
in the name of Martin Jordan. The man  
said he was 40 years old, a steamship engi-  
neer, and had last evening been working  
as a relative in Ireland \$100 on Jan. 4.  
"I think that this money left to me by  
my father is mine," he said. "I have had no desire to  
work and have been on a continual break.  
Boals and Fairman will be given a pre-  
liminary hearing Feb. 18.

## MAY HAVE ST. LOUIS RELATIVES

Martin Jordan, Found on New York  
Streets, Says Legacy Left Him  
Has Been His Undoing.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

18-NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—A man was found  
in the gutter at Forty-sixth street and First  
avenue. His clothing hung in shreds and dis-  
appeared as a nation.  
"I have heard that you are other ac-  
tive in being part of the English govern-  
ment," he said. "I am doing. I can only  
answer that there is a God and will pass  
righteous sentence. You have not heard that  
the government exists against which I could  
commit treason. What is better, for the  
government to commit treason or the  
risk of total annihilation as a nation, or to  
make a statement."

"It is on the strength of this confes-  
sion that Boals and Fairman are examining and discussing  
a letter which he believed was the one  
afterwards found on his wall.

"The investigation was carried on from  
this point until it was believed there was  
justification for the apprehension of Greg-  
ory. He at first denied all knowledge of the  
letter, but finally agreed to make a state-  
ment. "He said that on Jan. 10 he went to the  
saloon of Nicholas Gregory at Oldenberg,  
and that while there he saw Gregory,  
Boals and Fairman examining and discussing  
a letter which he believed was the one  
afterwards found on his wall.

"Nicholas Gregory, who has been in cus-  
tody several days, made a confession  
which in our opinion justified the action  
which has been taken.

"After the letter demanding \$140 and  
threatening the use of dynamite if the money  
was not paid was found on his wall,  
Huebner's assistant, H. H. Hobson, told of a  
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Boals and Fairman examining and discussing  
a letter which he believed was the one  
afterwards found on his wall.

"Nicholas Gregory, who has been in cus-  
tody several days, made a confession  
which in our opinion justified the action  
which has been taken.

## WOMEN WEEP AT MURDER TRIAL

Crush of Both Sexes to See  
Defendant Hamilton.

### ATTORNEY'S SCATHING SPEECH

DECLARES THE MOTIVE FOR THE  
DEED WAS REVENGE.

The Name of Miss Carrie Slagle, So-  
ciety Leader, Comes Out in the  
Testimony of Witnesses.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 9.—Women were crushed to the point of fainting and men struggled today at the doors of the courtroom in which was being held the trial of Frank Hamilton, charged with the murder of Leonard Day.

Miss Carrie Slagle was a noted figure in the throng that struggled frantically for admission to the court. Tall, with jet-black hair, and a face that shows love of ease and willfulness, she was one woman in a hundred, and her personality was emphasized by the fact that she was dressed in black, with the exception of a white lace collar and a large Gainsborough hat, which at times was lost from sight. After gaining admission to the room she was the center of observation, yet she never flinched the ordeal.

In his opening speech County Attorney Boardman declared that the killing of Day was a cold-blooded and wanton murder, committed out of revenge. During his terrible and scathing arraignment Hamilton was never turned color, yet his attitude was



MISS CARRIE SLAGLE.

not one of defiance. Hundreds of women.

Ralph C. Gary, who was with Hamilton just before the tragedy, was the first important witness.

There was decided stink when this witness stated, in plain language, some of the male members of the jury, that the name of Miss Carrie Slagle was used. Many of the women hid their faces, while others found it more comfortable to look elsewhere.

Charles Force, whose name has been mentioned in an unpleasant way in connection with the trial, did not come to the sensational story, but it did not come as the attorneys did not touch certain phases of the case, which will come out later.

For the moment, the man who was in the room, disengaged everyone by telling a commonplace story of the fight.

The attorney tried to keep out of the stand, and it is believed when he resumes Monday morning questions will be asked him, "What caused the deadly struggle?"

The attorney, who is a man of great experience, and it is believed when he resumes Monday morning questions will be asked him, "What caused the deadly struggle?"

Charles Hamilton, who had been with his friends and attorney at the hotel, was the first witness called.

Made Confession.

Upon the opening of the case, Judge Brooks gave a few words of advice to the jury, pointing out to them the importance of the case, the necessity of keeping open minds and not forming too hasty conclusions until the evidence was all before them.

County Attorney Boardman outlined the case and made the sensational statement that Hamilton had been with O'Brien, the pugilist, and Hackett as his trainer, and if they not, persons who knew them, saw them there.

Now that on Saturday they returned to Pittsfield and spent part of the day and that on Saturday afternoon they went from Pittsfield to New York, and on the return of Friday.

There Quinlan posed as O'Brien, the pugilist, and Hackett as his trainer, and if they not, persons who knew them, saw them there.

Since the tragedy Day turned state's evidence against Quinlan, Patterson, Hackett, and the other two.

Dr. Harry Larrie, who had attended the post mortem, described Day's wounds in detail, and said that the bullet had passed through the heart, and that the bullet had hit his heart.

He heard Hamilton speak disparagingly of a mutual woman acquaintance. He said he was separated and witness did not see the social gathering.

He saw Day stagger and fall after his assault.

Hamilton had admitted that he had been preparing to fight Day and the latter had seemed to be preparing for it.

Witness Described.

The Struggle.

On cross-examination Gary admitted hearing Evans making wild threats against Force, threatening, with oaths, to cut his heart out. Evans was in a frenzy. Day and Hamilton, he said, were standing up when George separated them. He saw no knife in the hand of either or anyone there.

He had apologized to Force for the remarks he had made, and when he saw Day stagger and fall, Hamilton was half way across the room. Evans was half way across the room. Evans had blood on his shirt and collar, and names of these burglars are now well in the head.

Charles Force, secretary of the North.

His wife, Adelina, was the first witness.

He told the story of how he was playing billiards with a party when Hamilton came in and asked him to play with him.

Hamilton at once became involved in a hot dispute, while Day and Hamilton had admitted that he had made a foul accusation against Day to a certain friend.

Witness Described.

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## SPECIALS At Half and Less.

Schulz's 10c Corticelli and Bedding's 100 yd. Sewing Silk per spool 5c  
Schulz's 10c Colored and White Sewing Silk per spool 3c  
Schulz's 10c Corticelli and Bedding's Button-hole Twist, per doz spools 2c  
Schulz's 10c Dress Stay, per dozen 3c  
Schulz's 10c Sewing Needles, per paper 1c  
Schulz's 10c Sewing Irons, per dozen 1c  
Schulz's 10c Pearl Buttons, per dozen 1c  
Schulz's 10c Buttons, per dozen 1c  
Schulz's 10c Coats' Thread, per spool 5c  
Schulz's 10c Steel Sets, per pair 5c  
Schulz's 10c Machine Oil, per bottle 1c



THE BIG STORE—7TH and FRANKLIN AV.

## House Furnishings

THIRD FLOOR

Just a Fourth What Schulz Sold 'Em At.  
Dishes, Spoons, 6 in a set, 10c value.

Schulz's 5c Galvanized Wash Tubs..... 23c  
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Schulz's 10c White Porcelain Dinner Plates..... 2c  
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Schulz's 35c Granite Iron Kettles..... 15c  
Schulz's 20c Granite Tea Kettles..... 8c  
Schulz's Fancy Engraved Table Tumblers..... 2c  
Schulz's 5c Lamp Chimneys..... 1c

All Schulz's Granite Ironware, China, Wares, Cutlery, Lamps, Vases and Bisque Figures at One-third Regular Prices.



Schulz's South Broadway Store.

AGAIN VICTORIOUS  
Schulz's \$150,000 STOCK  
COR. FRANKLIN AVE. & 7TH ST.

SCOOPED BY THE BIG STORE—49c on the Dollar.

AN EVENT OF A LIFETIME. A CHANCE TO BUY SUCH GIGANTIC STOCK RARELY OCCURS.



Schulz's Franklin Avenue Store

TOMORROW, 8 A. M. Schulz's Department Store Is Too Well Known to Need Any Comment. The Immense Buildings Shown in This Ad Tell the Tale. TOMORROW, 8 A. M.

Note. 500 extra salespeople to wait on you. A score of wagons to deliver goods at your homes.

Doors Open Promptly at 8 A. M. Tomorrow.

THIS stock is so enormous it is impossible to enumerate the thousands of articles, only a few of which we can mention here. Get up early tomorrow, bring your money, prepare yourself to buy a whole year's supply. The way we propose to slaughter this stock will be a revelation to the people of St. Louis and to the multitudes who remember the memorable "Fair" sale three years ago, which eclipsed anything ever known.

No Goods Charged, Sent C.O.D. or Exchanged

Customers are requested to enter center door on Franklin Avenue and exit at corner on Seventh Street.

Silks and Velvets, Dress Goods, Sheetings, Shirtings, Calicoes and Flannels, Half the Regular Price.

Second Floor. Linens, Towels and Bed Spreads at Half Price and Less, 2d Floor.

Kid Gloves, 25c. Blankets, Comforts and Curtains at Half Price and Less.

Corsets, 10c. Ladies' Cloaks, Suits, Capes, Etc. HERE'S A PICNIC.

Corsets and Muslim Underwear for a Song.

Millinery. Boys' Hats and Tops at Half Sold 'Em.

Schulz's Silks and Velvets, 25c and 30c on the Dollar.

Schulz's 50c Plain and Colored Dress Goods, 10c per yard.

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Ladies' Underwear for a Song.

Boys' Hats and Tops at Half Sold 'Em.

Schulz's 10c Plain and Fancy Silks, 39c per yard.

Schulz's 10c Plain and Fancy Silks, 25c per yard.

Schulz's 10c Plain and Fancy Silks, 33c per yard.

Schulz's 10c Plain and Fancy Silks, 38c per yard.

Boys' Hats and Tops at Half Sold 'Em.

Schulz's 10c Plain and Fancy Silks, 79c per yard.

Schulz's 10c Plain and Fancy Silks, 63c per yard.

Schulz's 10c Plain and Fancy Silks, 59c per yard.

Schulz's 10c Plain and Fancy Silks, 55c per yard.

Boys' Hats and Tops at Half Sold 'Em.

Schulz's 10c Plain and Fancy Silks, 51c per yard.

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Schulz's 10c Plain and Fancy Silks, 45c per yard.

Schulz's 10c Plain and Fancy Silks, 41c per yard.

Boys' Hats and Tops at Half Sold 'Em.

Schulz's 10c Plain and Fancy Silks, 37c per yard.

Schulz's 10c Plain and Fancy Silks, 33c per yard.

Schulz's 10c Plain and Fancy Silks, 30c per yard.

Schulz's 10c Plain and Fancy Silks, 26c per yard.

Boys' Hats and Tops at Half Sold 'Em.

Schulz's 10c Plain and Fancy Silks, 22c per yard.

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Schulz's 10c Plain and Fancy Silks, 15c per yard.

Schulz's 10c Plain and Fancy Silks, 12c per yard.

Boys' Hats and Tops at Half Sold 'Em.

Schulz's 10c Plain and Fancy Silks, 8c per yard.

Schulz's 10c Plain and Fancy Silks, 5c per yard.

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# RADWAY'S READY RELIEF FOR PAIN

The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World.

Instantly stops the most excruciating pains: cures all congestions and inflammations. For SPRAINS, BRUISES, BACKACHE, PAIN IN THE CHEST OR SIDES, HEADACHE, MUSCULAR PAIN, INFLAMMATION, SORE THROAT, CHIN, COLD IN THE LUNGS, or any complaint arising from "taking cold" RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, PAINS IN THE SMALL OF THE BACK, or any other extreme PAIN, including INFLAMMATION, FAINT, DIARRHOEA, COLIC, SPASMS, PAIN IN THE EYES, and MUCUS MEMBRANES, are relieved instantly and quickly cured by taking inwardly 20 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water. 50 cents a bottle. Sold by Druggists.

## CURED BY A MIGHTY POWER!

The Secret of the Soul, Combined With Magnetic Medicines, the Mightiest Power Known, Cures So-Called Incurable Diseases.

### DIAGNOSIS, FULL INSTRUCTIONS AND A GRAND BOOK FREE

The phenomenal cures made by Dr. J. M. Peebles, the eminent man of Battle Creek, Mich., have astonished physicians and scientists throughout the world, for in a marvelous manner he has given ALL THE SECRET OF PERMANENT HEALTH, VIGOR, and STRENGTH to all who desire it. His method is indeed the MIGHTIEST POWERFUL. His power comes from the fact that he has discovered the SECRET OF THE SOUL, which he terms the MIGHTY, that he has prepared the MAGNETIC MEDICINES prepared in his own laboratory, making the strongest magnetic medicine known to man. This wonderful man has so perfected his method that it now reaches all classes of people, from ANNOUNCEES SPAS to the most patient and distant of the PRIVACY OF THEIR OWN HOMES without the knowledge of anyone. If you are in any way afflicted, write to Dr. J. M. Peebles, telling him your leading symptoms, he will through his power of DIAGNOSIS, FULL INSTRUCTIONS, and send you FULL INSTRUCTIONS FREE OF ANY CHARGE, no matter what your disease, or how desperate you may feel there. Dr. Peebles has hundreds of women who suffer for the many irregularities common to their sex, and have been cured after they had been declared incurable. The same can be said of men who were debilitated from early indiscretions. Indigestion, stomach troubles, catarrh, debilitations of all kinds, and fatal diseases, SICKCUM, TO THIS WONDERFUL AND METHOD OF HEALING. Remember, the book is different, how hopeless your case may seem, or how many have pronounced it incurable, Dr. Peebles can help you and IT COSTS YOU ABSOLUTELY NOTHING to receive his diagnosis and treatment. He also sends FREE OF ANY CHARGE a book which will be of invaluable service to you. You also receive a long list of testimonial proving beyond a doubt that his method is revolutionizing the art of healing the sick and disabled. Address: Dr. J. M. Peebles, Dept. 41, Battle Creek, Mich. REMEMBER, IT COSTS YOU NOTHING.

### DESPAIR NOT, THERE IS STILL HOPE FOR YOU!

Dr. J. M. Peebles Will Teach the Psychic Science by mail, through which you are taught. Psychic and Magnetic Healing, also Occult Powers, which will give you success in life. Full information regarding lessons and literature on this Grand Science, will be sent FREE to all addressing Dr. S. M. PEEBLES, Dept. 41, Battle Creek, Mich.

## FREE TILL FEB. 20



### THE CELEBRATED LONDON DOCTORS.

All persons suffering from Catarrh or any Chronic Disease will receive all Medical Services and Surgical Treatment absolutely FREE UNTIL CURED, if they apply at the London Medical Institute.

The London Doctors are making this liberal offer to introduce their wonderful system of treatment to St. Louis. Persons suffering from any disease, without asking any questions, they will tell you quickly and frankly what you can be cured, and will positively refuse to treat incurable cases. During the past week they examined 187 persons, and of this number 53 were incurable, and all were cured and examined by these eminent physicians. It will cost you nothing and you will surely profit by it.

**WE CURE CATARRH** in all its forms. Deafness and Ringing in the Ears, Stomach, Disease, Female Weakness, and all other symptoms ( ladies examined without expense). WEAK MEN, NERVOUS DEBILITY, VARICOCELE, Night Losses, Lost Manhood, etc., permanently cured by our English method.

### LONDON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

Rooms 611, 612 and 613 Holland Building, 210 North 7th street, St. Louis, Mo.

Hours: 9 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m. Sunday, 10 to 12 m.

## FREE TO WEAK MEN "CALTHOS"



Lends A Helping Hand  
To All Sufferers From

### Lost Manhood and Nervous Debility.

Sent Absolutely FREE To All  
Sufferers, by Sealed Mail.

### No C. O. D. or DEPOSIT SCHEME.

Upon further notice the well-known impotency, Von Mohl, of Cincinnati, Ohio, has been forced to last five days. The Von Mohl Company is known as the rich importers of C. O. D. and D. O. D. from the world, and its stand in this matter is a plain and simple proof of its straightforward business methods.

"CALTHOS" is the discovery of Prof. Julius Labord, a most eminent physician, and the introduction of this wonderful visor, Medical Science has now rendered it possible for lost manhood and the various forms of sexual weakness.

"CALTHOS" CHANGED THIS OPINION.

"CALTHOS" reaches the root of disease as no other remedy can, acting directly on Nerves, Circulatory System and Mucus Membranes. If you of the business is strictly confidential. Address: The Von Mohl Co., 450 B, Preparations in the United States, Cincinnati, O.

### GERMAN CRUISER SAILS.

Unusual Hospitality Extended to Officers at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9.—The German cruiser Vinck, which has been in this port

since Jan. 22, sailed this morning at 8 o'clock for Vera Cruz, Mexico. Perhaps the crew of no foreign man-of-war was ever extended the same amount of hospitality. No less than a dozen banquets were given the officers and men by various societies and clubs in this city.

## NO HATCHET IN IOWA INVASION

### Mrs. Nation Leaves Her Weapon in Kansas.

### TALKS TO SALOON MEN

### HER JOURNEY SATURDAY A TOUR OF TRIUMPH.

The Crusader Will Go as Far as Chicago, Where She Will Lecture and Then Turn Towards Her Home.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 9.—Mrs. Carrie Nation had a happy day here. It was full of excitement and much attention was paid her. She arrived in the city about 1 o'clock, the train having been delayed an hour by the immense crowds which appeared at every little town to greet her. To many of these she made speeches urging the people to smash the saloons because the people themselves smash them it herself. The crowd that greeted her in Des Moines numbered 300 or 400 and the people stood out in the cold wind for an hour or more waiting for her arrival. Her appearance was greeted with cheers and it was 15 minutes before she could get a way from the crowd. The saloons the crowd surrounded her and she shook every hand she could reach.

She had a long speech planned that she would visit some of the saloons to talk with the proprietors. She declined to say whether or not she would do any smashing. The chief police told her that smashing would not be permitted. He offered her an escort of six policemen which she accepted with thanks, though he said he would be good. The policemen had orders to see that she kept her word.

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## WORKS LIKE MAGIC FOR GIRLS

My daughter is much better. She is now staring on her third bottle. Wine of Cardui and Theodore's Black Draught have worked like magic with her. I have told some of my acquaintances of your medicines and heartily recommend them to others. My daughter had both uterine and ovarian symptoms, side aches, backache, and a headache now and then, especially in the top of the head. But the most stubborn pain was in the left side at the lower edge of the ribs or three or four inches above the upper part of the groin, with soreness of the whole abdomen during the period.

Mothers whose daughters are nearing the age of womanhood should give a care to their condition, before they reach the stage of suffering Mrs. Milliken describes. Too often beautiful and promising girls become permanent invalids because of a lack of proper caution at this critical period of their lives. The important thing for a girl just entering womanhood is to be started right. Then a healthy and happy life will follow.

## WINE OF CARDUI

is the great emmenagogue. It will regulate the menstrual flow. It will start the girl right. Every mother should present her daughter with a bottle of Wine of Cardui and teach her to rely on it as a friend. Girls who take an occasional dose of this pure Wine are strong and healthy. They avoid much agony and torture. Mrs. Milliken's daughter was cured of all her suffering, and now she is a strong woman. Your daughter may be strong. There is no danger to fear at the coming of the menstrual habit where Wine of Cardui is allowed to start healthy periods. Thousands of mothers endorse Wine of Cardui. All druggists sell \$1.00 bottles.

In cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department", The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

## CURES BALDNESS.

A Remarkable Remedy Which Cures Baldness of Old Standing, Restores Gray Hair to Its Natural Color, Stops Hair Falling, Eradicates Scurf and Dandruff, Cures Weak Eyebrows and Eyelashes, Scanty Partings, and All Diseases of the Hair and Scalp.

An Extraordinary Offer! A \$1.25 Treatment Free!

Lorrimer & Co., the Celebrated Hair and Scalp Specialists, of Baltimore, Md., Will Send to Any Responsible Person Who Desires to Give Their Remedies a Fair and Impartial Test, a Full Size \$1.00 Bottle of Lorrimer's Excelsior Hair Forcer and a 25c. Bar of Lorrimer's Skin and Scalp Soap,

Absolutely Free of Charge.



## Read Our Remarkable Offer!

We will send to any responsible person who is desirous of giving this wonderful treatment a full trial, one full size \$1.00 bottle of LORRIMER'S EXCELSIOR HAIR FORCER, and one 25c. BAR OF LORRIMER'S SKIN AND SCALP SOAP, ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE. We will also send full instructions how to cure all diseases of the hair and scalp at once and send together with thousands of testimonials from persons who have been cured, and fac-simile reports of medical experts, etc., on receipt of a 2c. stamp to cover postage.

Address LORRIMER & CO., Hair and Scalp Specialists, 491 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.

## WHY IT CURES MEN.

Why the Frightful Tension of Stricture is Dissolved Like Snow Beneath the Sun—IN FIFTEEN DAYS.

Why Weak Men Are Restored by the Magic St. James Treatment Applied Locally and Directly to the Affected Parts.



We answer briefly, if you cut an artery in your arm or leg, you must take internal medicine to stop the flow of blood. YOU USE LOCAL APPLICATIOMS. Similarly when urethral disease is weakened and relaxed it is ridiculous to take internal medicine to stop the urine which must pass through the stomach and urine before it reaches the seat of disease. The seminal ducts in the urethra are easily reached by LOCAL TREATMENT. The Cancerous "Gran-Solvent" soluble Bougie will dissolve, digest and forever remove

## Urethral Stricture

In 15 days, without pain, injury or inconvenience, the bougies are inserted in the urethra and while you sleep, "Gran-Solvent" removes every particle of stricture, leaving the canal as healthy as when nature formed it. No BRUTAL CUTTING OR SCRATCHING, NO INJURIES TO IRITATE THE MEMBRANE, NO INTERNAL DRUGGING.

St. James Treatment will not permit a complete description of the incomparable St. James Treatment in urethral Seminal Weakness, should

FREE

ST. JAMES ASSOCIATION—17 ST. JAMES BLOCK, CINCINNATI, O.

TO HONOR LINCOLN'S MEMORY. Men Who Voted for the Liberator Will Meet at the Odeon.

The Lincoln-McKinley Association of Veteran Voters of the United States will commemorate the 95th birthday of Abraham Lincoln with a reunion at the Odeon on Tuesday night, Feb. 12.

The doors will open at 7 o'clock and the front seats will be reserved up to 7:50 for members bearing badges. The other seats in the house will be free to all. As the local membership of the organization is not expected that less than 200 persons immediately interested in the order will attend. Among the speakers will be Rev. Leon Harrison, Maj. W. R. Hodges, Col. T.

J. Atkins, Rev. W. W. Boyd, Gov. E. O. Gove, Col. D. E. Dyer, Smith P. Galt and Gen. George F. Sheppard. Mr. V. L. McIntyre will have charge of the music, and will be assisted by Mrs. Lillian C. McIntyre, Mrs. Lillian C. McIntyre, Mrs. Lillian C. McIntyre.

A feature of the evening will be the presentation by Secretary Brey of a picture of Lincoln taken in 1864.

Dr. C. C. Clegg, president and W. L. C. Brey secretary of the association, which is composed of men who voted for Lincoln in 1860, will be present.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest C. Dodge and Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Healy have gone to housekeeping at 449 Laclede avenue and Mrs. Jennie Pray Latson is with them.

A parental duty to look carefully after their children's eyes. If they are defective

## SOCIETY.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16)

## Mrs. Pryor Gave Pink Tea.

Another pleasant affair last week was the pink tea given Thursday afternoon from 4 to 6 p.m. at Mrs. E. J. Runder's home, 429 West Pine boulevard. Mrs. Pryor's young daughter, Miss Alice Wood, sang and recited.

The drawing room and hall were very simply trimmed with plants and green vines and the dining room with pink roses, pink carnations and pink carnations.

Mrs. Cornelius Patton, Mrs. John M. Woodson, Mrs. Albert T. Terry, Mrs. Hazard, Mrs. Frank L. Henderson, served the cold food and coffee and Mmes. Jennie Case, Broome and Mrs. L. M. Adele poured the punch.

After the tea the guests repaired to the dining room, where an elegant luncheon was served.

## Moore.

William K. Bishop, Silas Marshall, Charles Clapp, Charles Udel, George T. Gram, H. C. Townsend, Milton Knight, Parry, Hoxie Clark, George S. Scott, Wentworth Terry, Oscar Wulstow, Misses—

John Duncan, Joseph Ramsey, Jr., Sam Marks, Mrs. Frank T. Gram, H. C. Townsend, Milton Knight, A. V. Tague, Henry Wellman, Scott, Mrs. Wentworth Terry, Oscar Wulstow, Misses—

Amy Townsend, Mrs. Frank T. Gram, Mrs. John T. Moore, Mrs. Frank L. Henderson, served the cold food and coffee and Mmes. Jennie Case, Broome and Mrs. L. M. Adele poured the punch.

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# GENERAL SPORTING NEWS

## SLOAN'S CREDO WON A RACE

But Another Jockey Had the Mount.

### BUT HIS OTHER ENTRY FAILED

TANFORAN PARK HAD A DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

Lomo Broke His Back, Necessitating His Death by Shooting and Ending a Day of Excellent Sport.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—The hurdle event today was marred by an accident. Lomo fell at the last jump, breaking his back. He was shot. Jockey D. Henry escaped with a broken leg.

Credit goes to the race for his new owner, Ted Sloan. The Lady also started under the colors of Sloan, but was beaten by Vuleas. Janice took the California Oaks from Mares, who led most of the way. Four favorites won.

William Cabilio today sold Rolling Boer to Sam Hildreth for \$7500, with the provision that he shall receive \$1000 more if the colt wins the California Derby. Summary:

First race, six furlongs, selling—Toro 105 (Duchess), even, won; Bounder 106 (Buchanan), 6 to 1, second; High Ho 103 (O'Connor), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:17 1/2. Prestidigitator and Monrovia also ran.

Second race, one mile, selling—Wyoming 107 (O'Connor), 8 to 1, won; Handicap, 106 (Hegar), 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:47 1/2. Kishawak and Es Mida also ran.

Third race, hurdle handicap, mile and three-quarters—Oreto 170 (Sutherland), 7 to 5, won; J. C. 123, McDonald 20 to 1, second; Es Mida 190 (Wheeler), 10 to 1, third. Time, 2:27. Perseverance, Es Mida, and Louis also ran.

Fourth race, mile, selling—Wyoming 107 (O'Connor), 8 to 1, won; Handicap, 106 (Hegar), 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:47 1/2. Kishawak and Es Mida also ran.

Fifth race, mile and a sixteenth, handicap—Vulcan 106 (Hegar), 4 to 1, won; The Lady 111 (Mounes), 3 to 5, second; Scotch Plaid 99 (Buchanan), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:51. Greencastle, Es Mida, and Bathon also ran.

Sixth race, seven furlongs, selling—Ade. N. 102 (McDonald), 10 to 1, second; Es Mida 100 (Wheeler), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:31. Second, Durfus, Harry Gwynne and The Hoodoo also ran.

ST. LOUIS DERBY IS POPULAR.

Entry Lists of the Jockey Club Made Public Show 116 Nominations.

The entry lists for the special races to be run at this year's meeting of the St. Louis Jockey Club, which was made public yesterday, shows a large increase over 1900, and promises a higher grade of performers, at least for the principal events.

Eighty-six nominations are booked for the Inaugural, which is set for May 11.

The greatest interest attaches to the St. Louis Derby, for which there are 116 nominations, with entry fees of \$25 each, and \$5000 added money by the club.

All of the principal racing stables operating in the circuit are represented by one or more thorowhorses, whose owners believe they can go the long distance in flat-clothes.

The list is headed by John F. Schorr, with a string of eight, including Alard Schorr, George W. Jenkins, Lady Schorr and Joe P. Ryan. Schorr's stable is the only one in the country, Carpathian, the chestnut colt by Riley-Miss Howard. George C. Bennett & Co. are represented by Judge Otero, Dick and Bathon.

E. J. Baldwin has nominated Forbord, El Canto and El Dorado. Baldwin's stable after-comes on El Dorado to do the distance for them, and Abe Cohn follows suit by nominating Ampere.

Private Marcus Daly is represented in the list by The Goffer and a model, who went under the hammer in Madison Square Garden, New York, last week.

## FIGHTERS FEAR NO DELAY

Jeffries to the Post-Dispatch. PRICE HILL HOUSE, CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—I am feeling all right. That I mean, too, I am confident that this contest will come off with all it stands for to me. In fact, I never have had any more trouble at that point than on the outcome of the sparring session itself. My friends and the public generally are familiar with my views on the subject of my ability, I believe. Not from my talk, either, but from my acts. JAMES J. JEFFRIES.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—Despite the litigation and the threatened injunction proceedings which have been clouding the atmosphere of sport around Cincinnati during the week the two big fellows, who are

hard at work. They have not abated an iota of their daily round of exercises and conscientious preparation.

Both claim to believe that the contest will take place at the time and location agreed upon.

At their training quarters both men are

going against each other if the courts are convinced that they are to be the principals in a mere boxing bout, have shown no indication that they fear interference on the part of the authorities.

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## PASTOR KELLER IS NEAR DEATH

Prosecutor Prepares to Take His Dying Statement.

### STATE DETECTIVES REPORT

PREACHER'S LIFE WAS PURE—  
MRS. BAKER HYSTERIC.

Stories Afloat About the Clergyman's Drinking Habits, but They Are Denied by Friends.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Public Prosecutor Erwin of Hudson County received information this evening from the doctors attending the Rev. John Keller, who was shot by Thomas G. Barker at Arlington, N. J., that the clergyman is likely to die at any time.

At 2:30 p. m. the public prosecutor, Detective McCormick and a stenographer started from Jersey City for Arlington to take the ante-mortem statement of the wounded man.

Keller gave a full account of his relations with the Barkers. Emphatically the sick man denied that he had ever assumed that Mrs. Barker had been shot without warning. He was strong in asserting that he had never given any reason for the attack last Sunday, and did not see why he should.

Thomas G. Barker, who is in the Hudson County Jail, is reported to have declared that he did not shoot Keller when he died. He said he had shot him with the intention of killing him.

Public Prosecutor S. E. Lewis has the report of Special Detective McCormick, who has been at Arlington, N. J., since the day of the Barker-Keller tragedy compiling evidence to be used by the state in the prosecution of Barker.

Two important police officers in New York are quoted in his report. One is the general character of the Rev. John Keller, who was shot by Thomas G. Barker last Sunday. The other is the medical and physical condition of Mrs. Barker, whose story of wrong led her husband to attempt the murder of her alleged assailant.

Because of the importance of the elements on these points the report of Detective McCormick is of paramount importance to the state. Detective McCormick says in part:

#### Finds Keller Pure;

Mrs. Barker Hysterical.  
"I have thoroughly investigated the life and general conduct of the Rev. John Keller since he became a resident of Arlington, about 14 years ago. I find that his life has been exemplary, and without scandal or suspicion, so far as the people of Arlington know it. In his church work he has been exemplary and faithful. His parishioners speak highly of him as a man and a pastor."

"There are some of his former parishioners who are still with him, and members of church work and discipline, but they in no way reflect on his character or Christian life."

"I found that Mr. Keller had not been at the home of the Barkers within 15 months past, and, perhaps, not for more than a year. No such connection attached to him in connection with his pastoral calls or his relations with the female members of his parish."

"On the question of Mrs. Barker's being subject to hallucinations, the report says in part:

"There are several apparently well-authenticated instances of Mrs. Barker's being attacked in public by hysteria. Witnesses of the fainting spells had said that Mrs. Trinity Church, about two years ago, was willing to testify to the circumstances. One witness can be found to testify that in the church services she was seen leading to the church; that he saw her in that condition and that he called a physician."

"There are other instances not so well-authenticated which date back for a period of at least two years."

The Rev. Mr. Barker will be furnished by the Cable Co. of which he was an employee, and the money offered by Arlington agents will not be paid. The chief of police said today that \$5000 is probably all that will be asked, though no sum, of course, has yet been specified.

Mr. Barker will not be allowed to enter a plea of guilty. The chief of police said today that this is the general opinion, although Mr. Barker wished to do so.

#### Some Spite Against the Barkers.

Mr. and Mrs. Barker seem to have no relatives, since not one has appeared in this trouble and nobody remembers that relatives have ever visited them. Mrs. Barker is a widow.

There is undoubtedly expression of a good deal of personal spite in much that is said about Mrs. Barker and the fact that she has chosen her husband's enemies to reside and has repelled some advances is telling against her.

"She did not think the place was good enough for her," said one of her ex-workers today. "She often said she had never been accustomed to the ways of a little town, and she seemed to think it was because she was English that put her a little above the rest of us. But her house was not any better furnished, I notice, than anybody's."

The statement that Rev. Mr. Keller was given to the use of intoxicants, however, it is said, is not sworn to the truth. Mr. Parker, according to a woman who boards where she does, says that Mr. Keller was under the influence of drink on the night in which he is accused of committing suicide.

Several women in the Presbyterian Church and in schools girls say that the real reason why she moved her church services left her husband was not because of his church teachings.

"I know that he said that the pastor did not avoid liquor," said one of the mem-

bers of the Trinity Church today. "Poor dear man, don't you remember this winter when he stepped off a car and fell? They said he was a swot."

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DISGRACE TO  
THE NATION

Committee's Report on West  
Point Hazing.

EXPULSION IS RECOMMENDED

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR CADET  
BOOZ'S DEATH NOT FIXED.

The Acts Committed at the Academy,  
Says the Report, Are in Many  
States Punished as Felonies.

POST-DISPATCH BUREAU,  
137 Pennsylvania Avenue.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The House committee which investigated the hazing at West Point Military Academy reported today. The report does not fix responsibility for the deaths of Cadets Booz and Breth, but recommends the passage of a law providing that the superintendent of the academy "shall suppress all challenge fighting and every form of hazing at the academy, and shall, whenever advised of any facts tending to indicate any violation of the laws, rules or regulations of the academy, at once investigate the same."

"Any student found guilty of hazing or fighting, or in any way abetting either of these offenses, shall be dismissed and debarred forever from service in army, navy or marine corps."

The committee divides hazing into classes on degrees.

First, things done professionally for the good of the fourth-class men or of the service. Second, things done by the fourth-class men for violations of the upper class code. Third, things done apparently for fun, or for the purpose of humiliating the upper class code, the president calls his fighting committee together, and it finds that the fourth-class man is the fourth-class man called out and names the man who is to whip him.

To show his grit and courage the defendant would be helpless so far as fighting is concerned, must nominally go on so long as by any possibility he can continue the fight. He is then declared incapable of doing anything but take punishment. Many of the witnesses say that he must fight, and knocked insensible; others say that, of course, we are excused when physically incapable of coming up again.

The opinion of this committee, when this system of fighting has been destroyed, the worst forms of hazing must die with it. Such fights as these are felonies in many of the states. The law has been passed at West Point, and no one has been punished by the committee, and the time has now arrived when Congress must decide whether the fights substantially everywhere else, as well as high crimes, shall continue to go on in the military reservation at West Point.

The Religion of  
Cadets Respected.

The committee say that, on the whole, a man's religious opinions were highly respected at the academy. In one case a cadet was called a "Jew," but this is an isolated case. Two Hebrews, now at the academy, testified that they have never been called names on account of race and religion. The diligent efforts of the officials to suppress hazing are set forth. But the committee say that while 70 army officers at the academy, 11 persons are solely charged with maintaining discipline in a population of more than 2000 acres and more than two miles long and about 450 cadets. The committee considers it absolutely essential that more officers should be on the camp all hours of the day and night.

The report first discusses the code of discipline of the upper class men and the "beasts" and the "pilbes" as the new arrivals and under class men are called, and says:

"The upper class men have gradually evolved an entire code of unwritten law governing their relations with fourth-class men, who are, with one exception, conduct which should be pursued by the latter. Under this code no friendships are formed between the upper class men and the lower class men, they have no social intercourse or relations. Except where the parties have been acquainted before entering the academy, upper class men are unknown to an inferior. The fourth-class man has no right to speak to an upper class man and when he speaks to him on business he addresses him as "boss" or "sir." No fourth-class man can get a job or even look squarely at an upper classman, and drop the eyes when in one's presence, and failure to do so is a punishable offense."

"After the fourth-class men go into camp each is assigned by lot or otherwise to some upper class man as special duty man as a sum and discharge the duties of a body and tent servant. He must sweep his superior's tent, put up and take down his bed, wash his superior's clothes, carry water and discharge other similar duties. The upper class men profit by it, doubtless, but that is not the only reason. The inferior, and the aid of their own fertility, ingenuity, and resort to more than 100 distinct methods of annoying and harassing fourth-class men."

Men Hazed  
Into Convulsions.

The report of the committee which probed into the hazing and subsequent death of Oscar L. Booz, is as follows:

"It is, of course, impossible to determine with mathematical exactness just who has been most guilty of this long course of cruel and annoying treatment upon fourth-class men. We do know that several, notably Cadets Hascall, Kensem, McGinnis and Peetman, were guilty of this. Cadet Van Natt, and perhaps others, have been hazed until sick."

Cadets Booz and Breth were both treated with great severity and were never well after they left the academy and each died in his room, much before the graduation of his class, but were not reported dead until their death was caused by their treatment."

After praising the young man's moral character, which was arrived at by a secret experiment, the report proceeds:

"His first experience of the treatment was entered in his diary. His treatment save, perhaps, in the demands upon him to swallow



MOST EXTRAORDINARY SALE EVER INAUGURATED IN ST. LOUIS!!

THIS is the gist of the matter—knowing that manufacturers prefer selling their samples displayed in Grand Rapids and Chicago than to ship them back to their factories, we sent to forty-eight manufacturers copy of letter here reproduced. Thirty-seven were found DESPERATELY ANXIOUS to dispose immediately for cash their entire sample lines. We bought boldly for we appreciated the supreme opportunity. We secured goods that would ordinarily invoice \$57,500 for just \$29,750 cash—a trifle over one-half of regular price AND NOW FOR THE ROUSING SALE. Following offers are mere samples of what you can expect.

GOODS STORED AND DELIVERED WHEN WANTED DURING THIS SALE.

BEDROOM SETS.

FROM HOLLAND, MICH.  
Sample Bedroom Set, \$12.50  
SALE PRICE..... \$14.00  
Sample Bedroom Set, \$17.50

FROM GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Sample Bedroom Set, \$21.00  
SALE PRICE..... \$24.00  
Sample Bedroom Set, \$30.00

FROM MUSKEGON, MICH.

Sample Bedroom Set, \$34.00  
SALE PRICE..... \$38.50  
Sample Bedroom Set, \$42.00

CHIFFONIERS.

FROM SHELBYVILLE, IND.  
Sample Chiffoner, \$3.75  
SALE PRICE..... \$5.98  
Sample Chiffoner, \$7.50

FROM GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Sample Chiffoner, \$8.50  
SALE PRICE..... \$12.75  
Sample Chiffoner, \$18.00

PARLOR SUITS.

FROM CHICAGO, ILL.

Sample 3-piece Parlor Suit, \$9.50  
SALE PRICE..... \$13.00  
Sample 3-piece Parlor Suit, \$16.50

Sample 3-piece Parlor Suit, \$23.50

Sample 5-piece Parlor Suit, \$18.50

Sample 5-piece Parlor Suit, \$21.00

Sample 5-piece Parlor Suit, \$26.00

Sample 5-piece Parlor Suit, \$32.00

DRESSERS.

FROM HOLLAND, MICH.

Sample Dressers, \$7.50  
SALE PRICE..... \$10.50  
Sample Dressers, \$12.50

SALE PRICE..... \$15.00

Sample Dressers, \$15.00

SALE PRICE..... \$22.50

Sample Dressers, \$22.50

SALE PRICE..... \$30.00

Sample Dressers, \$30.00

SALE PRICE..... \$45.00

BOOK CASES AND WRITING DESKS.

FROM ROCKFORD, ILL.

Sample Combination Bookcase, Mfg. Co.'s price \$14.75  
SALE PRICE..... \$18.75  
Sample Combination Bookcase, Mfg. Co.'s price \$18.75  
SALE PRICE..... \$21.50

BOOK CASES AND WRITING DESKS.

FROM PIAQUA, OHIO.

Sample Combination Bookcase, Mfg. Co.'s price \$14.75  
SALE PRICE..... \$18.75  
Sample Combination Bookcase, Mfg. Co.'s price \$18.75  
SALE PRICE..... \$21.50

WARDROBES.

FROM CHICAGO, ILL.

Sample Wardrobes, \$4.65  
SALE PRICE..... \$6.75  
Sample Wardrobes, \$6.75

SALE PRICE..... \$9.50

SALE PRICE..... \$12.50

SALE PRICE..... \$18.00

SALE PRICE..... \$25.00

SIDEBOARDS.

FROM GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Sample Sideboards, \$7.25  
SALE PRICE..... \$11.00  
Sample Sideboards, \$11.00

SALE PRICE..... \$14.00

Sample Sideboards, \$14.00

SALE PRICE..... \$17.50

SALE PRICE..... \$22.50

SALE PRICE..... \$29.00

SALE PRICE..... \$37.50

SALE PRICE..... \$45.00

WARDROBES.

FROM PIAQUA, OHIO.

Sample Wardrobes, \$4.65  
SALE PRICE..... \$6.75  
Sample Wardrobes, \$6.75

SALE PRICE..... \$9.50

SALE PRICE..... \$12.50

SALE PRICE..... \$18.00

SALE PRICE..... \$25.00

SALE PRICE..... \$32.50

SALE PRICE..... \$38.00

SALE PRICE..... \$45.00

SALE PRICE..... \$52.50

SALE PRICE..... \$60.00

SALE PRICE..... \$67.50

SALE PRICE..... \$75.00

SALE PRICE..... \$82.50

SALE PRICE..... \$87.50

SALE PRICE..... \$95.00

FOLDING BEDS.

FROM CHICAGO, ILL.

Sample Folding Bed, \$8.98  
SALE PRICE..... \$12.00

Sample Folding Bed, \$12.00

SALE PRICE..... \$18.50

Sample Folding Bed, \$18.50

SALE PRICE..... \$25.00

SALE PRICE..... \$32.50

SALE PRICE..... \$38.00

SALE PRICE..... \$45.00

SALE PRICE..... \$52.50

SALE PRICE..... \$60.00

SALE PRICE..... \$67.50

SALE PRICE..... \$75.00

SALE PRICE..... \$82.50

SALE PRICE..... \$90.00

SALE PRICE..... \$97.50

SALE PRICE..... \$105.00

SALE PRICE..... \$112.50

SALE PRICE..... \$120.00

SALE PRICE..... \$127.50

SALE PRICE..... \$135.00

SALE PRICE..... \$142.50

SALE PRICE..... \$150.00

SALE PRICE..... \$157.50

SALE PRICE..... \$165.00

SALE PRICE..... \$172.50

SALE PRICE..... \$180.00

SALE PRICE..... \$187.50

SALE PRICE..... \$195.00

SALE PRICE..... \$202.50

SALE PRICE..... \$210.00

SALE PRICE..... \$217.50

SALE PRICE..... \$225.00

SALE PRICE..... \$232.50

SALE PRICE..... \$240.00

SALE PRICE..... \$247.50

SALE PRICE..... \$255.00

SALE PRICE..... \$262.50

SALE PRICE..... \$270.00









## BUSINESS FOR SALE.

14 Words or Less, 20 Cents.

**JOHN H. GUTH & CO.**  
Brokerage-Real Estate-Loans.  
222 Mermod-Jaccard Building,  
KINLOCH PHONE, D 132.

## SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Grocery and Meat Store—Established ten years; excellent corner store; daily sales \$65; cash trade; gross \$1,000.

JOHN H. GUTH &amp; CO., 222 Mermod-Jaccard Building.

Bakery—First-class bakery, complete, only \$700; established business; excellent location, fine equipment; first-class references. Ad. D 72, Post-Dispatch.

JOHN H. GUTH &amp; CO., 222 Mermod-Jaccard Building.

Drug Store—Stock and fixtures, established business; good opportunity; West end; a bargain; if sold, will do well. Ad. D 72, Post-Dispatch.

JOHN H. GUTH &amp; CO., 222 Mermod-Jaccard Building.

Hotel and Saloon—\$3500 buys a 47000 hotel and saloon, together with four lots in a country town. Ad. D 72, Post-Dispatch.

JOHN H. GUTH &amp; CO., 222 Mermod-Jaccard Building.

For Sale—Complete silver flatware, on ground floor; 15 electric machines, stock of springy goods; rents \$100.

JOHN H. GUTH &amp; CO., 222 Mermod-Jaccard Building.

Grocery Store—New stock, splendid location; low rent cash trade, only \$25.

JOHN H. GUTH &amp; CO., 222 Mermod-Jaccard Building.

Saloon—One \$400; fine opening; daily rents \$100.

JOHN H. GUTH &amp; CO., 222 Mermod-Jaccard Building.

Bakery—For sale, a first-class bakery; in West End; good business; reason, \$300. Ad. E 82, Post-Dispatch.

BAKERY—For sale, a good bakery; profitable business; at 912 N. Broadway.

BAKERY—For sale, branch bakery, confectionery, news and stationery; laundry branch pays rent; good equipment; \$350 cash. Ad. E 82, Post-Dispatch.

BAKER SHOP—For sale, 2 chair baker shop doing good business; reason, 2 shops. Call 304.

BARTHER SHOP—For sale, office, chair baker shop doing good business; reason, 2 shops. Call 304.

BUTCHER BELL—Patented; good thing; want permanent capital to manufacture; see sample in operation at

GLASCOOK BROKERAGE CO., 902 Chestnut St.

BILLIARD HALL—For sale, 3 billiard hall; 3 pool, 2 billiard tables; heat made; cues and pool; all in fine condition; can be seen at 213 N. 8th.

BOARDING HOUSE—For sale, boarding and rooming house doing good business; nice location. Ad. D 116, Post-Dispatch.

BOARDING HOUSE—For sale, boarding and rooming house doing good business; nice location. Ad. D 116, Post-Dispatch.

BOARDING HOUSE—Clearing \$50 to \$100 every month over all expenses and living for owner; located very best; prominent business; eat at Grand Central Hotel; good location and condition; business; \$1500. Ben B. Cantrebury, West Plains, Mo.

BUSINESS—For sale, a good clothing establishment; good character; good trade; reason, Ad. D 146, Post-Dispatch.

BUSINESS—For sale, small stock ladies' and children's shoes with lease and plant; capacity of 2000 pairs; good business; reason, \$1000.

BUSINESS—For sale, elegant tailor shop business, including stock, trademark, etc.; lady or gentlemen; can be made very profitable with little time and care; reason, to it only \$200. Ad. H 94, Post-Dispatch.

BUSINESS CHANCE—\$6000 will buy my interest in established business with \$1000 investment; splendid opportunity; reason, \$1000.

BUSINESS FOR SALE—We will sell from our window more sample shoes at \$2.50 than ever before, if you will call and investigate quick. Harris, 202 Pine St.

CIGARS—Branch laundry pays rent; \$25; central location; doing splendid business; \$485.

GLASCOOK BROKERAGE CO., 902 Chestnut St.

CIGAR STORE—For sale, one of the best retail cigar stores in St. Louis; reason, have to leave for Arizona on account of family's health. Ad. T 95, Post-Dispatch.

CIGAR STORE—For sale, old established, first-class cigar, tobacco and laundry branch. Inquire 1501 S. Broadway.

CIGAR BUSINESS—For sale, good coal and ice business; wagons and 1 horse must be included; account of business. Call at 14 S. 11th St.

CONFETIONERY—cigarette shop supplies, branch laundry. Living room must sell this week; \$175.

CONFETIONERY—For sale, good clothing establishment; good location; living room rents \$100.

CONFETIONERY—For sale, good clothing, branch laundry; reason, must sell this week; \$175.

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## CLAIRVOYANTS.

14 Words or Less, 30 Cents.

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14 Words or Less, 30 Cents.

PERFECT CLAIRVOYANCE  
... Possessed in Its Fullest Degree by  
KHIRON—The Great—KHIRON

Oldest in Experience, Richest in Knowledge and Skill, Crowned With Twenty-Five Years of Unparalleled Success as a Clairvoyant—His Advice Has Saved and Made Thousands Happy—It Will Benefit You.

Without Asking a Single Question,

HE TELLS THE FULL NAME OF EVERY GUEST, TELLS ALL THE DETAILS CALLED FOR, TELLS ALL ABOUT YOUR BUSINESS AFFAIRS, TELLS ALL ABOUT YOUR LOVE AND DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

He will positively refuse to accept any fee unless he gives the Utmost Satisfaction.

Tells you how to be successful in your undertakings and all things pertaining to life.

## CONCERNING BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

Gives never failing information regarding all kinds of business affairs; gives information on investments, securities, changes, wills, pensions, insurance, deeds, mortgages, mines, patents, inventions and all financial difficulties.

## LOVE, COURTHIOPHTH AND MARRIAGE.

Gives truthful revelations of all love affairs, troubles, lost affection, family difficulties and divorces; RESTORES LOST AFFECTION, REUNITES THE FAMILY, REVEALS INTRIGUES, INVESTIGATES AND MARRIES; the one of your choice, how to win the man or woman you love, how to make your husband or wife any one be kind and true to you and overpower all your enemies; cures drunkenness; removes evil influences, etc.

FAITH AND SQUARE IN all its dealings with the Public. Prof. Khiron towers above the partially developed medium, and is the envy of all pretenders.

ASSISTANCE FOR TROUBLED OR UNFORTUNATE: If you are in trouble of any kind, discontented, unhappy or not satisfied in life, or have domestic, love or business trouble, you will be told how to overcome them.

PERMANENTLY LOCATED: OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,

2830-Olive St.—2830 NOTICE CUT THIS OUT. IT WILL NOT APPEAR DAILY.

MRS. DR. HAMILTON,  
The Celebrated Medium and  
Life Reader,2346 OLIVE ST.  
Mrs. Hamilton is here to Stay—Others  
Fly Come and Go.

SHE IS ONE

Humbug, wizard, veiled or unveiled, white or black or Marabout or Gypsy. Many of the best citizens of St. Louis are telling the world that she is a humbug. She is telling the world that the honest treatment accorded her patients during the past eight years of her professional work has made her many warn friends.

TRICKSTER.  
THIS STRANGE AND WONDERFUL WOMAN IS GRADUALLY BUT SURELY TURNING THE TIDE OF FORTUNE!—ORDAINED TO DO WHAT SHE DOES, HER MAGICAL ACHIEVEMENTS, DEMONSTRATED IN YOUR PRESENCE WHILE YOU LOOK, LISTEN AND WONDER.

THE FUTURE CAN BE FORETOLD, TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION ALL THE FACTS OF YOUR PRESENT AND FUTURE; that I will make

NO CHARGE, NO PAYMENT, NO CHARGE unless you find me superior to any Medium, Palmist or Clairvoyant that you have in your list of friends.

If marriage, sickness, deaths, changes, travels, divorces, separations, lawsuits, business, travels, etc., are your troubles, come and let me tell you what you will marry, removes all trouble, locates where you are going to do, all told without asking a single question.

Hours, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

PROF. GRAHAME, 1414 Olive St.

English and Swedish spoken; can be seen on Sunday; letters with stamp included answered.

25c MADAME DURMA { 25c

CLAIRVOYANCE

Permanently located at 2500 Olive St., tells full stories; never fails to reunite the separated and cause happy marriages; gives permanent luck, advice, health, money, etc., to all; removes all bad influences, troubles; removes all trouble, locates where you will marry, removes all trouble, locates what you are going to do, all told without asking a single question.

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Permanently located at 2500 Olive St., tells full stories; never fails to reunite the separated and cause happy marriages; gives permanent luck, advice, health, money, etc., to all; removes all bad influences, troubles; removes all trouble, locates where you will marry, removes all trouble, locates what you are going to do, all told without asking a single question.

Hours, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

PROF. GRAHAME, 1414 Olive St.

English and Swedish spoken; can be seen on Sunday; letters with stamp included answered.

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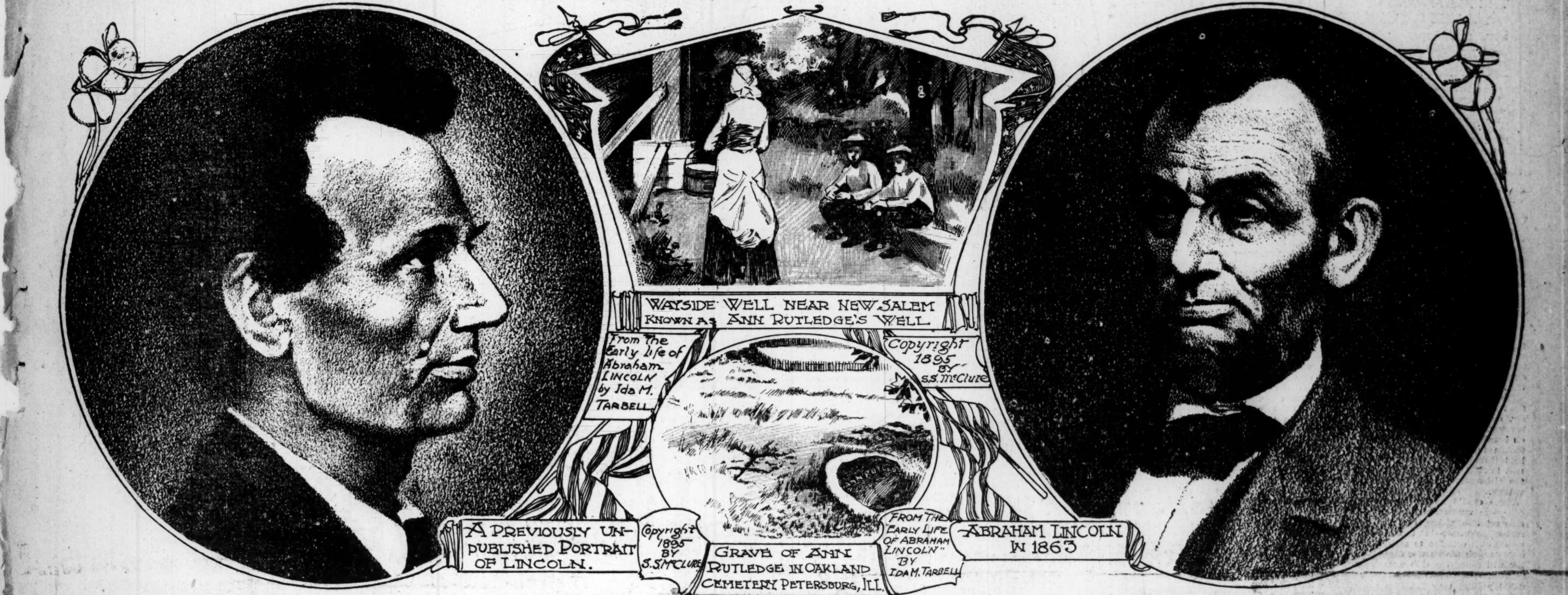


# SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH MAGAZINE

SUNDAY MORNING—ST. LOUIS—FEBRUARY 10, 1901.

## LINCOLN'S LOVE STORY

## THE GREAT COMMONER'S HEART AFFAIR AND ITS SAD CONCLUSION



Edited for the Sunday Post-Dispatch by Miss Ida M. Tarbell, a Famous Biographer of Lincoln.

### MISS TARBELL'S PLAN.

MISS IDA M. TARBELL, foremost among Lincoln's biographers, and author of several admirable "Lives" of Lincoln, consented to suggest the material which makes today's issue of the Sunday Post-Dispatch so distinctively a "Lincoln number." Following are Miss Tarbell's suggestions, all of which have been faithfully followed:

1. Publish the only unpublished portrait of Lincoln, now, in Washington. I consider this an admirable portrait.
2. Publish a photograph of the "betrothal stone" of Lincoln and Ann Rutledge, most interesting among recent discoveries.
3. Publish facsimiles from that unique volume, just issued, "Abraham Lincoln; His Book."
4. Collect material from the early life of Lincoln, illustrating his intellectual growth.
5. Collect anecdotes of Lincoln from following sources:
  - a. The famous string of anecdotes published in Evening Post, February, 1864.
  - b. "Every Day Life of Lincoln," by Francis H. Brown.
  - c. "Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln."
6. Collect from similar sources anecdotes told by Lincoln.

### LINCOLN'S FIRST LOVE.

By J. McCAN DAVIS, Collaborator With Miss Tarbell in Her "Early Life of Abraham Lincoln"

"A" stone was found by William Green of Tullula, Ill., whose grandfather, Bowling Green, was among Lincoln's closest friends in the New Salem days. It is a flat, oval stone, three inches in thickness, about seven inches wide and a foot in length. The inscription, whoever made it, was seemingly carved many years ago.

It is the prevalent belief in the neighborhood of the site of the extinct village that the words were cut by Lincoln's own hand, and that the stone was his own monument to mark a spot to him more sacred, perhaps, than any other in the memory of his young life.

Lincoln went to New Salem in the summer of 1831. Ann Rutledge was among the schoolgirls of the pioneer village. Her father, James Rutledge, one of the founders of the place, kept the village tavern. Near by was Denton Offutt's store, where Lincoln was a clerk.

Just when Lincoln fell in love with the fair daughter of the tavern keeper must be left now largely to speculation; but it must have been soon, for it is recalled that he was a frequent visitor at Mentor Graham's school, where Ann was a pupil. He is supposed not to have become a boarder at the Rutledge tavern until 1832. After that he was much in Ann's company.

The love affair between Lincoln and Ann Rutledge

### THE STORY OF THE PORTRAIT.

By COL. WILLIAM L. BRAMHALL.

THE photograph reproduced for the first time in the Sunday Post-Dispatch today was taken at my request in the year 1860, just subsequent to Mr. Lincoln's famous Cooper Union speech.

So far as I know, neither this picture nor any one resembling it has ever yet been published. The origin of the picture is as follows:

"I sat at dinner with Abraham Lincoln at the house of George B. Lincoln, in Brooklyn, Feb. 27, 1860, and that night listened to his speech at the Cooper Institute.

Upon Mr. Lincoln's nomination for the presidency I determined to have struck, at my own expense, a campaign medal bearing a likeness of the party's choice, and I deemed it necessary to have a profile photograph.

I wrote to Mr. Lincoln, asking him to sit for such a photograph. This letter I sent through my friend, George B. Lincoln.

The photograph came even sooner than I expected, and I placed it in the hands of George H. Lovett of New York, who engraved the die.

After the issue of the medal Mr. Lovett returned to me the photograph, which I have kept among my treasures until, in October last, I presented it to the National Museum in Washington.

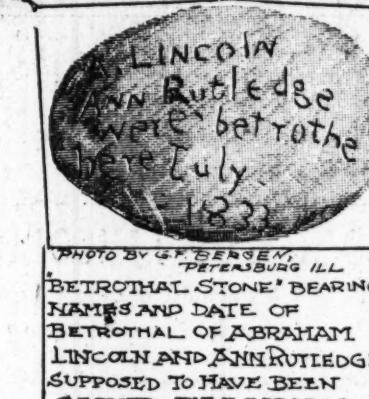
There are evidences that the photograph was retouched with India ink; I cannot, of course, say whether any other prints were taken from the negative, but I do know that the picture was taken for my particular purpose. The original was never out of my possession, even for a moment, until I deposited it in the National Museum.

culminated in their engagement. The exact date of this betrothal never has been definitely fixed, but is commonly supposed to have been in the spring of 1835. The reason for this supposition is that Ann was courted by John McNeill, a prosperous merchant of the village, and is said to have been engaged to him before Lincoln won her affections.

McNeill, about whose antecedents little was known, went away in 1834, telling Ann confidentially his family history; that his real name was McNamara; that he had come West from New York state to retrieve a lost fortune, taking an assumed name to keep his location in the west a secret; that he was now going back home to bring his widowed mother and his brothers and sisters to New Salem.

McNeill stayed away longer than anticipated; his infrequent letters at length ceased altogether, and finally Ann's friends persuaded her that McNeill had proved false. It was then, according to tradition, that Lincoln and Ann Rutledge were betrothed.

The stone recently discovered fixes the date nearly two years earlier. It was found not far from the site of the old tavern; and whether the stone was dropped there by Lincoln or whether many years afterward by some sentimental person familiar with the romantic story, it is certain that it marked a place trod often by the lingering feet of the young lovers.



Ann Rutledge died in August, 1835. Lincoln's grief was inconsolable. Her death shadowed all his remaining years.

Two months after her death McNeill (or McNamara) came back with all his people in a "prairie schooner." He was much impressed by Lincoln's sorrow, but managed to suppress his own emotions sufficiently to marry another woman a year later.

There is no person now living who knew Ann Rutledge; but half a dozen years ago several who remembered her still survived. James McGrady Rutledge, a cousin, who told the writer all about her. But Mrs. Hill, widow of Samuel Hill, at whose store Lincoln kept the postoffice for a time, did not concur in the opinion.

"Ann was a good girl," said Mrs. Hill, "but not beautiful. She had red hair to begin with." But the fine old lady may have had a lingering prejudice in the case, for it is among the legends of New Salem that Ann was courted by Mr. Hill even before she charmed the awkward flatfootman.

Ann Rutledge lies buried in a little cemetery not far from Salem Hill. Her grave, marked by a modest stone bearing the simple inscription, "Ann Rutledge," is the Mecca of many pilgrims drawn thither by the strange romance of which she was the heroine.

### LINCOLN'S THREE LOVES.

ANN RUTLEDGE, the red-haired tavernkeeper's daughter, was undoubtedly the genuine love of Lincoln's life. Yet considerable interest attaches to the other two women to whom Lincoln was at different times engaged—Mary Owens and Mary Todd.

His relation with Mary Owens forms, indeed, the most curious circumstance of his career, Mary Owens had deep blue eyes, dark hair, was five feet five inches high, and weighed about 150 pounds. She was considered beautiful, and was wealthy and of an excellent family. Lincoln met her while she was visiting her sister in New Salem, Ill.

Later, when her sister went to visit Mary Owens, young Lincoln offered, if she would bring the girl back, to marry her. Though this was apparently done in a jocular spirit, Lincoln seems to have felt bound by it, and the engagement was for a time considered as existing, though apparently there had never been a word of love-making.

The two corresponded in a friendly, if not loverlike way, and in various letters, which have been preserved, Lincoln informs Miss Owens that his heart and hand are at her disposal, but that he doubts whether she would be able to endure the poverty which his wife would be inevitable. Finally pressed for an answer to Lincoln's repeated proposals of a speedy marriage, Miss Owens

said no—thereby mortifying her lover "beyond endurance."

Miss Owens married shortly after, as did Lincoln likewise, for it was not many years later that he met the young woman who became his wife—Miss Mary Todd.

Mary Todd was a brilliant, impetuous young woman of distinguished family. She was 21 years old when Abraham Lincoln, then 32, first met her. She is described as having been compactly built, with a well-rounded face, dark brown hair and bluish gray eyes.

Although apparently the most uncongenial persons in the world, Lincoln and this gay young lady either were or fancied themselves in love. After a time Miss Todd's flirtation with Stephen Douglas and other incidents led Lincoln to see he did not love her, and he told her so.

Later the engagement was patched up and the marriage day set. This, too, fell through. Finally, through a misfortune, no doubt on both their parts, arrangements were again made for the wedding, and this time to be a quiet one, and the two were accordingly married.

### THE BOYHOOD OF LINCOLN.

THE best thing that can be said about Abraham Lincoln's boyhood is that it was a fairly happy one.

Most of the boy's time was spent in rough farm work, first for his father, then for the various men to whom he hired as "farm hand."

He loved playtime, when he could secure any, and was always leader in whatever went on. A favorite diversion was to gather his playmates about a stump in the woods, then shout it and preach and shout at them till they were carried away either by laughter or tears.

His stray bits of schooling he made the most of, but did not emit his study to these periods. His reading was constant, and was accomplished by gathering spicewood brush and burning it at night to get light to read by.

For stimulus to his imagination he had his mother's nightly stories of Bible lore, fairy tales and country legends.

When he was only 7 there came the trip from Kentucky

to Indiana, whether the family had been tempted to move.

Life in a pioneer settlement was a constant excitement.

He slept, for instance, on a heap of dry leaves in a corner of the loft, and took his turn at catching fish and game for the table. Often, however, potatoes were the only food the family had at hand.

His dress would now be considered astonishing, consisting as it did of trousers of roughly tanned deerskin, home-made moccasins for shoes and a coonskin cap. His shirt was unmethodical and had no collar or detail.

He loved his children and was idolized by them.

He was above all things merciful. It is well known that he believed a soldier should not be punished for cowardice.

He had a tender, sensitive, romantic nature. He needed sympathy, companionship, understanding.

He had marvelous personal courage, but a horror of the sight of blood.

He was fond of homely, old-fashioned poems, and used to repeat them. His favorite was, "Oh, Why Should the Spirit of Mortal Be Proud?"

or look, and never refused, in fact or appearance, to anything I requested him. His mind and mine—what little I had—seemed to run together. He was a dutiful son to me always. I think he loved me truly. I had a son, John, who was raised with Abe. Both were good boys, but I must say, both now being dead, that Abe was the best boy I ever saw or expect to see."

### ABOUT LINCOLN, THE MAN.

LINCOLN was 6 feet 4 inches tall; a fact of which he was immensely proud. Washington was 6 feet 2 inches tall. Grant 5 feet 10 inches, Napoleon 5 feet 7 inches, Nelson 5 feet 4. Lincoln was swarthy as an Indian, with wiry, jet-black hair not easily amenable to the comb.

His eyes were bright, keen and a luminous gray in color, though his eyebrows were black, like his hair. His face was almost grotesquely rough and square-lantern-jawed, he called himself.

During the latter part of his life Lincoln had a rough black beard. He said he let it grow to "cover up his homely features."

His figure was gaunt, slender and slightly bent. He had very large feet and wore a No. 11 1/2 on his left foot and a No. 11 1/2 on the right foot.

His laugh was delightful—a high, musical tenor.

His clothes were usually black, always loose-fitting and often, in need of pressing.

When a lawyer in Illinois Lincoln wore a brown, faded hat, with the nap rubbed off.

For his short cloak he sometimes substituted a shawl.

His trousers were always too short.

He carried a faded green umbrella with "A. Lincoln" in large white cotton letters sewed on the outside.

In traveling, he never complained of food, bed or lodging.

He was always bashful with women and never particularly cared for their society.

His kindness was such that he could never refuse a polite request—where no principle was involved.

It was his habit always to read aloud, so that he might remember it better.

He was not a good listener, but was most at his ease when telling his own stories.

The vein of superstition in him never died out. He even related dreams and portents presaging his own assassination.

He was unmethodical and had no love of detail.

He loved his children and was idolized by them.

He was above all things merciful. It is well known that he believed a soldier should not be punished for cowardice.

He had a tender, sensitive, romantic nature. He needed sympathy, companionship, understanding.

He had marvelous personal courage, but a horror of the sight of blood.

He was fond of homely, old-fashioned poems, and used to repeat them. His favorite was, "Oh, Why Should the Spirit of Mortal Be Proud?"

### THE LINCOLN CHILDREN.

THE happiest hours of Lincoln's gloomy and care-burdened life were those he spent with his children. Robert, the oldest, who had a great deal of reserve and self-restraint, was often something of a puzzle to his father. The two younger, however, were Lincoln's constant playmates, and he romped with them as unrestrainedly as only the best of fathers can.

"Tad Lincoln" was, as everybody knows, his father's favorite.

*Continued on Next Page of This Magazine.*

# GREAT BATTLE FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION PRESIDENCY.

Mrs. Donald McLean Wants the Office a Third Term; Senator Fairbanks' Wife and Mrs. Roebling Contend With Her for the Place.

## THE PLATFORMS OF THE CANDIDATES

MRS. FAIRBANKS of Indiana: The Daughters desire me for a president because my husband is a senator.

MRS. MCLEAN of New York: The characteristics considered necessary in the president-general should be inherent in the woman who holds the office and not exercised by proxy.

MRS. ROEBLING of New Jersey is silent. Her husband was the famous engineer of the East river bridge, Washington A. Roebling.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

PETICOAT patriots throughout the land of the free are sharpening their little hatchets. They sniff battle in the breeze—and they know that their Washington is silent.

On Feb. 22, 30,000 representatives of the men that fought with the father of his country will engage in conflict, none the less deadly that it is bloodless.

That is the date of the annual election of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and their choice of a president-general in the axis on which will revolve the most exciting contest of their highly colored history.

The affair comes off in the capital, and the fact that adds bitterness to the struggle, and animation to the preliminary brushings, is that the election cannot be on hand to do the die. There is no audiotograph. Washington large enough to hold them. The majority must be content to fight by delegates—a monument to the self-control of the twentieth century woman.

Three candidates are up for the presidency—no uncommon thing, for the feminine presidential bee is an insect of manifold engagements—but there are three reasons which combine to make this election a crisis with the warrior daughters.

It will define the club woman's standing in politics; it will decide just how far national politics may influence the disfranchised sex; and, last and greatest, it is

fraught with a superstitious influence which promises to carry tremendous weight.

Women are patriots by temperament. Mrs. Donald McLean of New York is a candidate for the office for the third time, and "the third time is the charm." More than half the Daughters believe her victory is a foregone conclusion! But—there are others!

Mrs. McLean's opponents are Mrs. Washington Roebling of New Jersey and Mrs. C. Fairbanks, wife of the senator from Indiana.

Mrs. Fairbanks is the favorite of the conservative party, who aver that only a woman of national affiliations is fitted to be a daughter-in-chief.

Their search for the properly qualified individual has been a long and arduous chase.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt evaded the honor with infinite grace.

Mrs. Potter Palmer likewise escaped from the snare, and her husband's defeat saved Mrs. Bryan the embarrassment of declining.

The Daughters commenced their career 11 years ago under Mrs. Harrison.

Mrs. Adlai Stevenson was also at the helm for two terms. Hence the craving for a third term, and the desire to have a woman who should represent the country's interests.

The dragnet was sent out again, and this time returned with Mrs. Fairbanks safely ensnared. Her candidacy, however, is not likely to prove the success that was hoped.

The Revolutionists are not in accord on the ascendency of a senator's wife. Whether she is actually within the focus of the nation's eye or whether astigmatism begins at just that point is the question at issue.

Mrs. Fairbanks is herself a woman of charm and popularity, but her role in this emergency seems doomed to be that of the dark horse.

The prize really lies between Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Roebling, possibly as well matched a pair of antis as any organized womenhood could supply.

The Duchess of the D. A. R.-lings, as the former has recently been called, has been a figure in the Daughters' doings almost since the inception of the society. With her forceful personality, natural gift of oratory and indomitable energy she has stormed many a fortress in the face of great odds and carried the day. When the Civil war broke out in the New York City Chapter Mrs. McLean forced out the dissenters and built up an organization which three times



outnumbered that of her rivals. She excels as a parliamentarian. As a speaker she is more widely known through the country than any of the patriotic sisterhood, and has more firm friends and rabid enemies than any candidate who has sought the presidency.

It was when Mrs. Stevenson had closed her first term that Mrs. McLean first assaulted the national office. Discovering,

however, that the vice-president's wife had consented to run for a second term, she diplomatically withdrew her name. Her defeat by Mrs. Daniel Manning was an epoch in D. A. R. history. The halls of the Daughters' Continental Congress (the Washington opera house) re-echoed with the volleys of eloquence that marked the occasion.

In the present campaign the New York woman has shown the fruits of experience and marshaled her clans, like a true general, well in advance of the engagement.

Mrs. Roebling, while a resident of New Jersey, is practically a New York club woman, prominent in Sorosis and other organizations and one of the most indefatigable workers of the New York State Federation.

And here lies the essential difference be-

tween the contestants. Mrs. McLean is not a club woman. She is a Daughter only, and this distinction will influence votes to no small degree.

There is a strong party in the D. A. R. who scorn clubs and worship ancestry.

Mrs. Roebling, like her opponent, is distinguished for executive ability. Her friends are fond of saying that she thinks less of entertaining two hundred than the ordinary hostess would of receiving twenty.

She is essentially a woman of large ideals, a clever parliamentarian, a graduate of the Women's Law Class and possessed of wealth to sustain her position.

By no means her least claim to consideration is her work for the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge when her husband fell ill. This has made her much more than locally famous. Her present office, vice-president-at-large of the D. A. R., has familiarized her to a large clientele.

The South and West have come out strongly for Mrs. McLean. New England is mustering for Mrs. Roebling and New Jersey is a unit in her support.

"The Daughters desire me for their president," says Mrs. Fairbanks, "because my husband is a United States senator. The stress of circumstances a former hand is felt to be necessary and the lone man who is cast adrift upon that sea of monotony is more than likely to find life

matter. My husband has an ancestry of officers who served this country in the continental and United States armies. The characteristics considered necessary in the president-general, however, should be inherent in the woman who holds the office and not exercised by proxy, even though that proxy be her husband."

Mrs. Roebling declines to bring Mr. Roebling into the question at all.

In the meantime New York, the most powerful, is the most feared of all the states of the executive board of the general society. In proof thereof, when the draw-  
ers last week at a card party in New York drew the highest, No. 47, which includes the large representation of the Empire State to the rear of the House, almost under the gallery, conveniently out of range.

Another sign of warlike portent is the official decision to employ a man as parliamentarian of the congress. Mrs. Manning's inability to preside unaided is well known, but up to the present an assistant or her own sex has been considered sufficient. Under the stress of circumstances a former hand is felt to be necessary and the lone man who is cast adrift upon that sea of monotony is more than likely to find life

## STORIES OF LINCOLN.

vorite, and this boy, who was only 13 years old at the time of his father's death, had for years previous been his favorite companion.

In the way of authority or discipline over his children Lincoln attempted nothing. He was the most indulgent of parents, never even reprimanding the boys with so much as a frown. On Sunday mornings, for instance, when Mrs. Lincoln attended church, her husband would take the two little boys with him to his office, where they played in absolutely unrestrained fashion.

The most striking point in all Lincoln's domestic correspondence is the frequency of his references to "Tad"—"Tad's" health, "Tad's" comings and goings. "Tad's" wishes. "Tad's" caprices, were always prominent in his father's consideration, even during the most trying crisis of the nation.

But that is no evidence that the children were "spoiled." Indeed, their naturalness and charm seem to have been universally winning. Abraham Lincoln's policy of ruling his children by love was an eminently successful one.

### HIS ONLY SON, ROBERT T.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN has today only one male descendant. This is Robert Todd Lincoln of Chicago and New York, the late President's only son.

Willie Lincoln, it will be remembered, died during the civil war, and "Tad" Lincoln some years after his father's tragic death. Robert Lincoln, who married Miss Mary Harlan, has had three children. Two of these, girls, have lived. The other, a boy, his grandfather's namesake, died of blood poisoning.

Robert Lincoln has had what in many who entered life on his own merits—which a great man's can not do—would be called a distinguished career. He is not, though he is an accomplished and urbane gentleman, a man of great gifts, and has never profoundly impressed his personality on his country or even on his own political party.

Robert Lincoln, whose education was the object of his father's most passionate longing, passed from Phillips Exeter Academy to Harvard College, and then began the study of law. Shortly, however, in 1864, he felt that he could no longer remain aloof from the army, and assumed a captaincy under Gen. Grant. The war over, young Lincoln again devoted himself to the study of the law, in which profession he continued until 1881, when President aGriffith appointed him secretary of war.

For four years he filled this office most honorably. His late appointment as Ambassador to the Court of St. James was equally successful.

Mr. Lincoln is now following his former profession of the law.

### ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S BOOK.

THE most noteworthy Lincoln's Birthday souvenir of the present year is a tiny volume published by McClure, Phillips & Co., and entitled "Abraham Lincoln: His Book." This is the only volume that Lincoln ever wrote or compiled. It is an absolute facsimile of a worn notebook, with a black leather cover. On its tiny pages are pasted a series of newspaper clippings, opposite which Lincoln wrote comments in his own hand.

These are followed by the letter produced on this page.

The volume owes its unique origin to the political situation of 1858. Lincoln and Douglas were opposing candidates for the Illinois senatorship. Lincoln's enemies represented him as favoring the social and political equality of whites and blacks.

To correct this misrepresentation, Mr. Lincoln collected everything that he had said on the subject, placed it in this little book and sent it to his friend, Capt. James N. Brown, to whom the letter is written.

Afterward, at every speech of the canvass, Capt. Brown was able to draw the little notebook from his pocket and give Lincoln's exact position on the negro question, precisely as Lincoln had himself set it down.

The little book did not win Lincoln the senatorship, but it passed down as an heirloom in the Brown family, and it is one of the captain's sons who was able to give to the publishers the volume they have so cleverly reproduced. The letter follows:

"Springfield, Oct. 18, 1858.

"Hon. J. N. Brown—

"My Dear Sir: I do not perceive how I can express myself more plainly than I have done in the foregoing extracts. In four of them I have expressly disclaimed any intention to bring about social and political equality between the white and black races; and, in all the rest, I have done the same thing by clear implication."

"I have made it equally plain that I think the negro is included in the word 'men' used in the Declaration of Independence.

"I believe the declaration that 'all men are created equal' is the great fundamental principle upon which our free institutions rest; that negro slavery is violative of that principle; but that by our frame of government, that principle has not been made one of legal obligation; that by our frame of government, the states which have slavery are to retain it, or surrender it, at their own pleasure; and that all others—individuals, free states and national government—are constitutionally bound to leave them alone about it.

"I believe our government was thus framed because of the necessity springing from the actual presence of slavery, when it was framed."

"That such necessity does not exist in the territories where slavery is not present.

"In his Mendenhall speech Mr. Clay says:

"Now, as an abstract principle, there is no doubt the truth of that declaration (all men created equal), and it is desirable, in the original construction of society, and in organized societies, to keep it in view as a great fundamental principle."

"Again, in the same speech, Mr. Clay says:

"If a state of nature existed, and we were about to lay the foundations of society, no man would be more strongly opposed than I should to incorporate the institution of slavery among its elements."

"Exactly so. In our new free territories a state of nature does exist. In them Congress lays the foundations of society, and, in laying those foundations, I say, with Mr. Clay, it is desirable that the declaration of the equality of all men shall be kept in view, as a great fundamental principle; and that Congress, which lays the foundations of society, should, like Mr. Clay, be strongly opposed to the incorporation of slavery among its elements."

"But it does not follow that social and political equality between whites and blacks must be incorporated, be-

cause slavery must not. The Declaration does not so require. Yours, as ever,

A. LINCOLN."

### STORIES OF LINCOLN.

#### A Skunk Story.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN once replied to a deputation asking him to change the entire cabinet because he had retired Gen. Cameron from the war department.

"Gentlemen, your request reminds me of a story I once heard in Illinois of a farmer who was much troubled by skunks.

"One moonlight night he loaded his old shotgun and stationed himself in the back yard to watch for the intruders. After some time his wife heard the shotgun go off, and in a few minutes the farmer entered the house.

"What luck had you?" said she.

"I hid myself in the woodpile," said the old man, "and before long there appeared not one skunk, but seven. I took aim, blazed away, killed one and, there was such an awful stink raised that I concluded to let the other six go."

The Three Bores.

THREE men once forced their way into Lincoln's presence and proceeded to lay a claim before him. When they had finished the President said:

"You three gentlemen remind me of a story I once heard of a poor little boy out west who had lost his mother. His father placed him in the family of a clergyman."

"Every day the boy was required to recite one chapter of the Bible. Things proceeded smoothly until they reached that chapter on the trials of Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego in the fiery furnace.

"The teacher told him he must learn them. Next day the boy forgot them. 'Now,' said the teacher, 'you have failed to remember those names, and you can no longer afford to let them until you have learned them. I will give you another day.'

"A third time the boy came to recite and got down to the stumbling block when the clergyman said: 'Now, tell me the names of the men in the fiery furnace.'

"'Oh,' said the boy, 'here come those three infernal bores! I wish the devil had them!'

#### A Shrewd Hotel Keeper.

SIDNEY GRANT told the following story: "Just after receiving my commission as lieutenant general the President said to me:

"'At one time there was a great war among the animals, and one side had great difficulty in getting a commander. Finally they found a monkey named Jocko, who said that he thought he could command their army if his tail could be made a little longer. So they got more tail and spliced it on.'

"He looked at it admiringly and then thought he ought to have 'a little more tail.' This was added, and

#### Too Much Tail.

"EN. GRANT told the following story: "Just after receiving my commission as lieutenant general the President said to me:

"'At one time there was a great war among the animals, and one side had great difficulty in getting a commander. Finally they found a monkey named Jocko, who said that he thought he could command their army if his tail could be made a little longer. So they got more tail and spliced it on.'

"He looked at it admiringly and then thought he ought to have 'a little more tail.' This was added, and

again he called for more. This splicing process was repeated many times, until they had coiled Jocko's tail around the room."

"He continued to call for more, and they continued to wind the additional tail around him until its weight broke him down."

"I saw the point, and replied: 'Mr. President: I will not call for more assistance unless I find it impossible to do with what I already have.'

#### The Man Whose House Burned Down.

DURING the war United States marshals made arrests and seizures the legality of which would be tested by judicial proceeding. For their protection Congress appropriated \$100,000.

"One day a friend of Lincoln's said the marshals were all anxious to get at the money.

"'Yes,' said Lincoln, 'they will be content with nothing else. They are like the men in Illinois whose claim burned down and his neighbors all contributed something to start him again. In his case they had been so liberal that he soon found himself better off than before the fire, and he got proud.'

"One day a neighbor brought him a bag of oats, but the fellow refused it with scorn. 'No,' said he, 'I'm not taking oats now. I take nothing but money.'

## &lt;h

STEEL KING CARNEGIE'S  
GIFTS FOR THE FOUNDATION OF LIBRARIES  
IN AMERICA AND SCOTLAND



CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY, SEDALIA, MO.

ANDREW CARNEGIE, who was asked last week to assist the movement for a larger and better public library at the St. Louis suburb of Webster Groves on condition that the people provide a site and \$1,000 annually for maintenance, is the greatest builder of libraries the world has ever had.

Mr. Carnegie has given to libraries the enormous sum of \$3,365,655. He has either wholly or partially built public libraries for 120 cities. Twenty-one of these are in his native country, Scotland; 95 of them in his adopted country, the United States of America; two of them in England and one each in Cuba and Ireland. The Carnegie libraries are in 35 of the United States, in one territory and the District of Columbia.

The separate gifts to each range from \$2,100,000 at the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa., to \$100, an annual gift for special work at the public library at Boston, Mass.

Other libraries near St. Louis which Mr. Carnegie has helped establish are those at Aurora, Ill., to which he gave \$50,000; Peoria, Ill., to which he gave \$10,000, and at Jefferson City, Mo., toward the erection of which he contributed \$25,000.

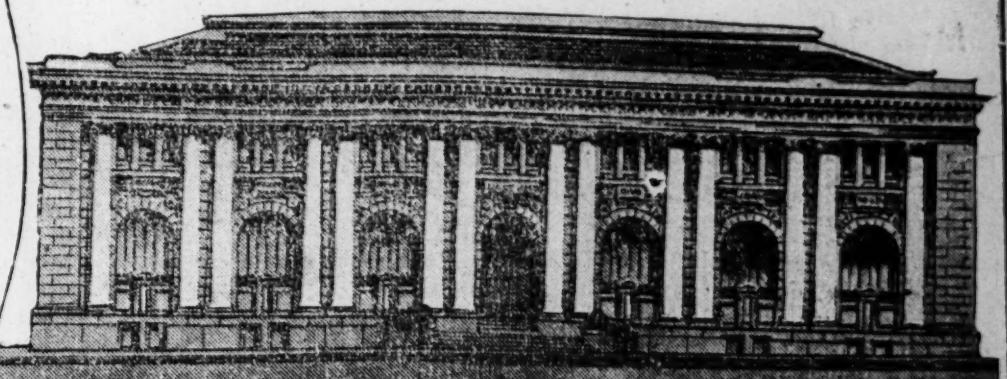
The Sunday Post-Dispatch has carefully prepared a list of the Carnegie library gifts. It is a wonderful list—wonderful in its geographical sweep, in its exemplification of wonderful things happening in this day, in the story it tells of Andrew Carnegie, the man, the motive, the millions. This is what the Pennsylvania millionaire has given to libraries, or rather what he is known to have given, for those who best know say Mr. Carnegie is oftentimes an anonymous giver:

Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa., \$2,100,000  
Carnegie Library, Bradock, Pa., \$50,000  
Carnegie Library, Allegheny, Pa., \$50,000  
Carnegie Library, Homestead, Pa., \$50,000  
Carnegie Library, Duquesne, Pa., \$50,000  
Carnegie Library, Washington, D. C., \$35,000  
Carnegie Library, Carnegie, Pa., \$20,000  
Carnegie Library, Syracuse, N. Y., \$20,000  
Carnegie Library, Seattle, Wash., \$20,000  
Carnegie Library, Edinburgh, Scotland, \$20,000  
Carnegie Library, Birmingham, England, \$25,000  
Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga., \$12,000  
Carnegie Library, Louisville, Ky., \$12,000  
Carnegie Library, Pennsylvania State College, \$10,000  
Carnegie Library, Dunfermline, Scotland, \$10,000  
Carnegie Library, Lincoln, Neb., \$5,000  
Carnegie Library, Duluth, Minn., \$7,500  
Carnegie Library, Greenburg, Pa., \$6,000  
Carnegie Library, Aberdeen, Scotland, \$4,000  
Carnegie Library, Ayr, Scotland, \$4,000  
Carnegie Library, Dumfries, Scotland, \$5,000  
Carnegie Library, Kelvinside, England, \$5,000  
Carnegie Library, Hawick, Scotland, \$5,000  
Carnegie Library, Dunblane, Scotland, \$5,000  
Carnegie Library, Greenock, Scotland, \$4,000  
Carnegie Library, Sedalia, Mo., \$5,000  
Carnegie Library, Oil City, Pa., \$5,000  
Carnegie Library, Steubenville, O., \$5,000  
Carnegie Library, Wheeling, W. Va., \$5,000  
Carnegie Library, Davenport, Ia., \$5,000  
Carnegie Library, Uniontown, Pa., \$5,000  
Carnegie Library, Houston, Tex., \$5,000  
Carnegie Library, Lewiston, Me., \$5,000  
Carnegie Library, Sandusky, O., \$5,000  
Carnegie Library, McKeesport, Pa., \$5,000  
Carnegie Library, Dallas, Tex., \$5,000  
Carnegie Library, Tyrone, Pa., \$5,000  
Carnegie Library, Connellsville, Pa., \$5,000  
Carnegie Library, Fort Worth, Tex., \$5,000  
Carnegie Library, San Diego, Cal., \$5,000  
Carnegie Library, Beaver, Pa., \$5,000  
Carnegie Library, Beaver Falls, Pa., \$5,000  
Carnegie Library, Grove City, Pa., \$5,000  
Carnegie Library, Cheyenne, Wyo., \$5,000  
Carnegie Library, Ottumwa, Ia., \$5,000  
Carnegie Library, York, Pa., \$5,000  
Carnegie Library, East Orange, N. J., \$5,000  
Carnegie Library, Dubuque, Ia., \$5,000  
Carnegie Library, Aurora, Ill., \$5,000  
Carnegie Library, San Antonio, Tex., \$5,000  
Carnegie Library, Wilkinsburg, Pa., \$5,000  
Carnegie Library, Chattanooga, Tenn., \$5,000  
Carnegie Library, Emporia, Kan., \$5,000  
Carnegie Library, Coal Center, Pa., \$5,000  
Carnegie Library, Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J., \$5,000  
Carnegie Library, Austin, Tex., \$5,000  
Carnegie Library, Bellevue Medical College, N. Y., \$5,000  
Carnegie Library, Clarion, Pa., \$5,000  
Carnegie Library, Covington, Ky., \$5,000  
Jefferson County Library, Fairfield, Ia., \$5,000  
Carnegie Library, Emporia, Kan., \$5,000  
Carnegie Library, Guthrie, O. T., \$5,000  
Carnegie Library, Oklahoma City, O. T., \$5,000  
Carnegie Library, Sioux Falls, Ia., \$5,000  
Carnegie Library, Bradford, Pa., \$2,000  
Carnegie Library, Leavenworth, Kan., \$5,000

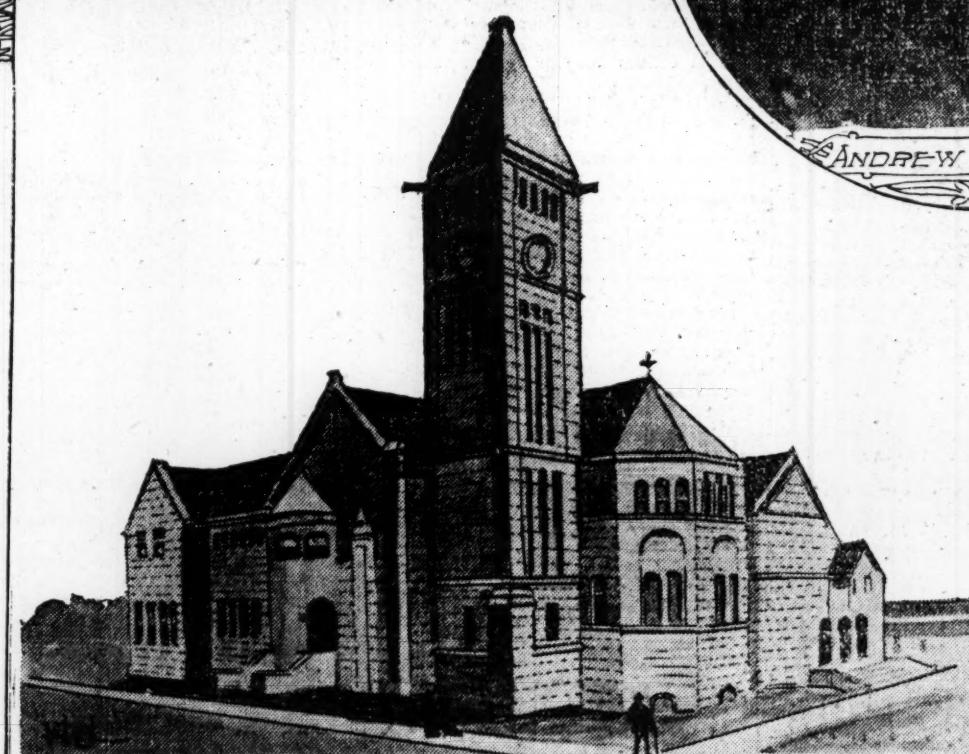


ANDREW CARNEGIE

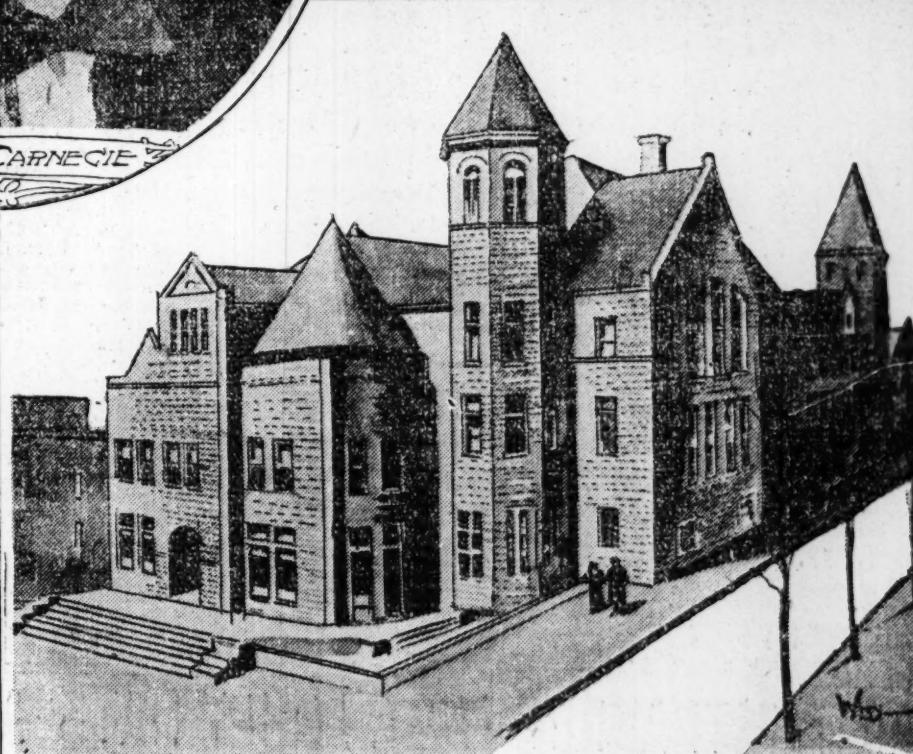
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY CITIES  
MANY OF WHICH ARE NEAR ST. LOUIS  
HAVE BEEN GIVEN MONEY.



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, ATLANTA, GA.



CARNEGIE FREE LIBRARY OF ALLEGHENY



CARNEGIE FREE LIBRARY OF BRADDOCK



THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Mr. Carnegie has made the greater part of his gifts within the last two years. His big libraries, such as those at Pittsburgh, Edinburgh, etc., have been building through the last ten and twelve years, but his numerous small gifts are principally confined to the years 1886 and 1900. He has given under the Carnegie libraries are thick as whisking stars in the United States, reaching from San Diego, Cal., to Lewiston, Me., and from Duluth, Minn., to San Antonio, Tex.

The Carnegie library gifts are all made with a condition. The city receiving the must appropriate a certain sum of money each year for maintenance of the library and furnish a site. Pittsburgh, for example, devotes \$40,000 annually to the maintenance of the magnificent library given the community by Mr. Carnegie. He insists that each community do this, usually asking that a sum equaling 10 per cent of the sum he gives be provided each year for maintenance of the library. The city receiving a \$50,000 gift must vote \$500 of its municipal funds to the support of the library.

Mr. Carnegie insists that the money for maintenance shall be provided in this way for the reason that it makes every taxpayer in the community contribute something toward maintaining the public library—makes the poorest property holder a stockholder in the library and gives him an opportunity to feel that he has a right to all the privileges the library affords.

The Allegheny Free Library, to which Mr. Carnegie has given \$50,000, was opened by President Harrison in 1880. Mr. Carnegie said, in presenting the library to the people:

"My wife and I realize tonight how infinitely more blessed it is to give than to receive. I wish that the masses of working men and women, the wage earners of all Allegheny, will remember and act upon the fact that this is their library, their gallery and their hall. The poorest citizen, the poorest man, the poorest woman, who toils from morn till night for a bare pittance—has a right to the library, to the hall, to the gallery, to the alcoves—as he walks this hall, as he reads the books from these alcoves, as he listens to the organ and admires the works of art in this gallery, equally with the millionaire and the foremost citizen. I want him to exclaim in his own heart: 'Behold, all this is mine! I support it, and I am proud to support it. I am joint proprietor here!'

In his "Gospel of Wealth" Mr. Carnegie wrote:

"This, then, is held to be the duty of the man of wealth: First, to set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him; and after doing so to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer and strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner which, in his judgment, is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community—the man of wealth thus becoming the mere trustee and agent for his poorer brethren."

Since he died, that is what he has said:

"To be rich is to be happy. All the Carnegie libraries are free libraries. The great library builder believes the free library the greatest blessing he can visit upon his fellows. So in more than a hundred cities of his adopted country and his native land Mr. Carnegie has built and helped free libraries. He is just now in the heyday of it all, and the end of the present year will doubtless see the grand total of his gifts to libraries increased more than a million dollars."

Mr. Carnegie says both heredity and experience have combined to prompt him to devote a great portion of his wealth to free libraries. Here are his explanations, two charming stories in his own words:

"It is no doubt possible that my own personal experience may have led me to value a free library beyond all other forms of benefit. When I was a working boy in Pittsburgh Col. Anderson of Allegheny—name I can never speak without feelings of devotion and gratitude—opened his little library to us boys. Every Saturday afternoon he was in attendance at his house to exchange books. No one but he who has felt it can ever know the intense longing with which the arrival of Saturday was awaited that a new book might be had. My brother and Mr. Phipps, who have been my principal business partners through life, shared with me Col. Anderson's precious generosity; and it was when reveling in the treasure he opened to us that I resolved, if ever wealth came to me, that it should be used to establish free libraries, that other men might receive opportunities similar to those for which we were indebted to that noble man."

"I also came by heredity to my preference for free libraries. The newspaper in my native town of Dunfermline, Scotland, published a history of the free library in Dunfermline, and it is there recorded that the first books gathered together and opened to the public were the small collections of three weavers. Imagine the feelings with which I read that one of these three men, the honored father, he founded the first library in Dunfermline, his native town; and his son was privileged to found the last. I have never heard of a library for which I would exchange that of the Harry-founding weaver."

## HOW MRS. HUNTINGTON SMITH KEPT HER BOYS AT HOME.

She Provided Them With So Many Amusements They Found Home Too Pleasant to Leave.

THE problem of how to keep young men at home in the evenings seems to have been solved by Mrs. Huntington Smith, whose handsome residence, 3621 Locust street, has been for many years the rendezvous of all the young men friends of her three sons, Hamilton, Griswold and Ralph Smith. These young men found their own home so much more congenial and pleasant than any place else in the city that they rarely spent an evening out of it.

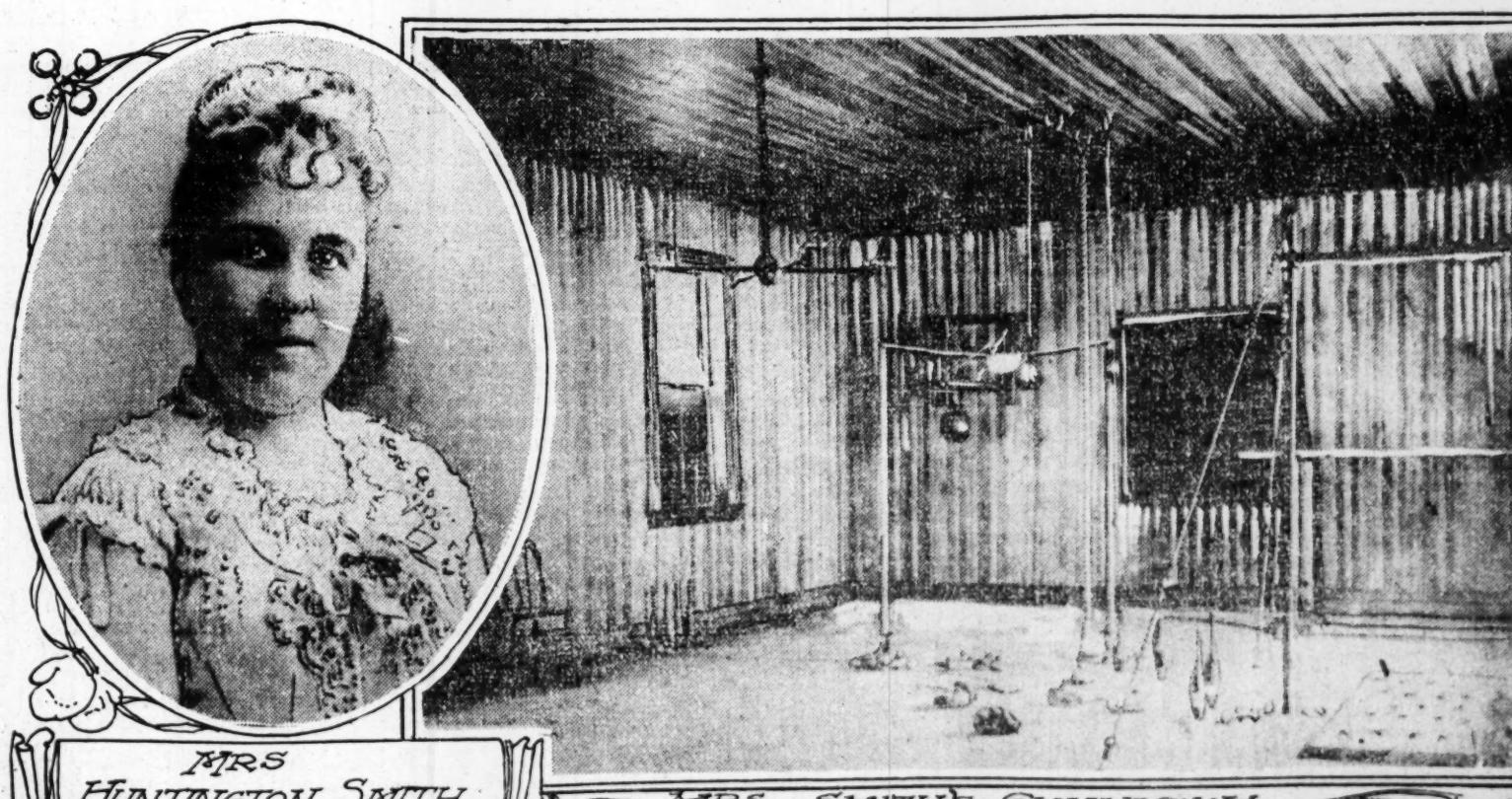
In the course of the past two years, however, two of the young men—Hamilton and Griswold—have been drawn by business interests to other cities, the former going to Mariposa, Cal., to take charge of his father's mining property and the latter leaving St. Louis to enter a law firm in New York City.

At present there is at home the third son, Ralph Lancaster Smith, for whom his mother has recently had a handsome gymnasium added to the already extensive plan of her home.

The gymnasium, which is 75 feet long by 50 feet wide, is built in an ell of the house and connects by a long, narrow corridor with the billiard room in the main building. To the left of the corridor is a smaller apartment, wherein are the lockers, the bath and a great comfortable divan.

Both the dressing room and the gymnasium are finished with floor, ceiling and walls of polished hardwood and are lighted with quiet little stained glass windows patterned with various athletic emblems.

To the left of the entrance of the gymnasium is a small platform on which is a piano and to the right is a flight of four



or five steps leading upward to a wide balcony that extends along the entire east and north sides of the house. In the center of the right half of the room is a fine turning bar and mat and opposite this are two improved chest weight machines. At the far end of the room on the right hand side are the parallel bars, while the left corner is occupied by the new Fitzsimmons punching bag contrivance.

In the center of the east wall is a rowing machine and along all four sides of the room are ranged countless pairs of dumb-bells and Indian clubs of all weights and sizes.

The rings and a huge climbing rope hang from the middle of the ceiling. Boxing gloves and foils decorate the spaces between the windows.

All of this training apparatus is used regularly every evening by Ralph Smith and about twenty of his friends.

After spending an hour or two at vigorous exercise there are invariably exhibi-

tions of boxing, wrestling and fencing by the more expert members of this informal club, and occasionally a professional athlete is entered. The evening usually concludes with a spread, accompanied by ragtime music and coon songs.

The balcony will be a delightful resting place after the evening's exercise and will be fitted out more attractively with plants and hanging vines and comfortable seats.

The billiard room, which connects by a

long hall with the gymnasium, is always at the disposal of young Mr. Smith's friends, and is frequently the scene of some very brilliant and interesting matches.

Every Saturday morning at 9 o'clock a class of young ladies is taught physical culture by Mrs. Smith's friend, Mrs. Buckingham, who is a friend of Mrs. Smith. This class concludes its exercises at 11 o'clock, when another class composed of 20 well-known married women in society takes possession of the apartment.

## ADELBURT ZUENDT OF JEFFERSON CITY CLAIMS \$7,000,000,000

He Holds a Promissory Note 337 Years Old, Issued by the Bavarian Government, Equaling That Amount.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 9.—Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

If a bond issued by the Bavarian government shall be redeemed, Adelbert Zuendt of Jefferson City will be the wealthiest man in the world! Seven billion dollars, representing the accumulated compound interest on the principal, which is \$2000, is the sum to which Mr. Zuendt says he is justly entitled.

The immensity of this amount of money is almost inconceivable. It is nearly seven times as great as the total bonded indebtedness of the United States.

It is beyond the financial dream of J. Pierpont Morgan.

For in excess is it of the aggregate wealth of the Astors, the Rockefellers and the Goulds? It is almost enough to purchase all the real and personal property in the State of Missouri.

If seven billion dollars were divided into one dollar pieces they would form a continuous line placed side by side, extending from California to Bavaria. They would fill completely the Missouri House of Representatives and it would require a hundred or more railroad cars to haul the money.

Mr. Zuendt does not hope to realize the entire seven billions, but he is confident that a substantial part of his claim will be granted.

Three hundred and thirty-seven years ago Adelbert Zuendt's ancestor, John Schobur, performed certain services for the then reigning duke of upper and lower Bavaria.

In consideration thereof he was given a paper, which is in reality a bond, of the designated value of \$2000, and wherein it was specified that Schobur or his heirs should receive compound interest at the rate of 5 per cent a year. This bond was never presented for payment. It was handed down as a heritage from generation to generation, and one of the descendants to whom it was given was Philip Zuendt, Adelbert's great-great-grandfather.

Adelbert Zuendt's grandfather, Antonio Zuendt, came to America in the early part of the nineteenth century. He was an author and poet of some renown, and his verses were widely read in the kingdom of Bavaria. He often spoke of trying to get something for the bond, but he had not sufficient money to push his claim and entertained a general distrust of lawyers.

Along with other papers Ernst A. Zuendt received the bond at his father's death. It is not of record that Adelbert's father made any effort to secure payment. In fact, he seldom referred to the paper, and there is no mention of it in his will. The billion dollar bond was found in a trunk shortly after his death, which occurred three years ago.

It is written in a neat style of penman-

ship on a piece of parchment, 12 by 24 inches.

Mr. Zuendt translated the German with difficulty, but he learned enough to know that the paper was of more than ordinary importance. He consulted Attorney L. A. Levinson of St. Louis, who decided to prosecute the claim.

The attorney spent considerable money

in correspondence with the authorities and finally concluded that a personal visit to Bavaria was imperative. For this purpose \$1000 was necessary, but Mr. Zuendt did not feel able to bear the expense, and the proposed trip was abandoned.

The bond is now in the hands of Attorney Charles Ginter of Indianapolis, Ind., who agrees to handle the case gratis if the claim is disallowed.

To assist him he retained two attorneys, one in Berlin, the other in Heidelberg. They have been familiarizing themselves with the facts of the claim and have just reported to Mr. Ginter that they think a compromise can be effected—such as will give Mr. Zuendt freedom from the world's worries the remainder of his life.

To concede the full amount called for by the bond, when the accumulated interest is figured, would seriously cripple the exchequer of the German empire.

Adelbert Zuendt is 45 years of age and lives at 624 High street with his family, consisting of his wife and two small children. Until lately he was in the shoe business here.

His father was for a long time connected with the St. Louis Westliche Post and the family is well known in St. Louis.

Mr. Zuendt has been a resident of the capital for more than 25 years. The fact that he may soon possess more cash than all the banks in Jefferson City can hold is known to but few of his intimate friends. A copy of the bond, together with other valuable

Lawyers Have Pronounced Mr. Zuendt's Claim Genuine and He Hopes to Realize at Least a Part of It.

papers made out during the sixteenth century, are safely locked in one of the local banks.

By ADELBURT ZUENDT.

My claim seems simple. I can hardly believe that it is well founded, but my lawyers assure me that my rights in the premises are absolute and that the Bavarian government will either have to honor the bond or go on record as repudiating a just debt.

I have the Zuendt family tree, but it extends back only 247 years. It is difficult to trace my ancestry further, but Mr. Levinson, who has made an exhaustive investigation of my claim, found that the antecedent Schobur was connected with the royal family of Bavaria.

The phraseology of the bond would indicate that he had performed some distinguished service for the duke. He lived in the Castle of Mindelheim, near the city of Mindelheim.

The bond obligation is imposed on the municipality of Mindelheim. The opening clause reads that by the grace of God the reigning duke of upper and lower Bavaria ordains that the sum of \$2000 be paid to Citizen Schobur for services rendered.

Further it is distinctly stated that it may be held at the discretion of the owner or his heirs, who shall receive 5 per cent compound interest when presented for payment. It is also guaranteed that under no circumstances can the bond be outlawed.

Now, while the government of Bavaria has changed, the present royal family is descended from that which reigned 300 years ago. The seal of the reigning duke on the bond is intact.

The Bavarian authorities do not doubt the genuineness of the document. The only question at issue is whether the payment is outlawed. I have every reason to believe that we can agree upon a satisfactory compromise, as I am sure I could not get seven or even one billion dollars.

However, if \$2000 bearing 5 per cent compound interest were placed on deposit at a bank, the bank would be liable for the money so accruing 100 years from now.

In the case of the \$2000 bond the value of the bond was doubled every 14 years, so that at the end of the first 100 years there was due the Zuendts from the Bavarian government \$200,000. From that time on the bond increased in worth at an alarming rate.

## THE WORLD'S YOUNGEST OPERATOR OF THE TELEPHONE.



MARSHFIELD, Ind., Feb. 9.—Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

GERALDINE MILDRED NAIL of Marshfield is the youngest telephone operator in the world. Tomorrow she will be four years and six months old. Her mother, Mrs. Daisy Nail, wife of Will S. Nail, is the operator in charge of the telephone exchange here, and it was by reason of this that the little one became an expert.

She

great readiness. When at home she calls up "central" and asks for "28, please," or 82 or 83, these being numbers of the telephones in friends' houses. When little Geraldine gets the proper connection she proceeds to chat in the most approved old-womanly manner.

Even before she was a year old she would take the cover off the sewing machine and play "central."

Little Geraldine has a remarkable memory. She frequently reminds her parents of things which occurred when she was only six months old.

I could not see any point where the expenditures would begin to grow less. So, after considering the situation very carefully, I unfolded a plan to Mrs. Caldwell.

It was this: That when I received the check for my salary I would turn it over to her, uncashed. She was to get the money on it and would take care of me and the baby. At the end of the year she was to cash the bill. All the account would be kept in her name. My name was not to appear in any transaction affecting the family.

That arrangement has been in force continually since. I have never had occasion to regret it. Only once in that time have I seen a bill collector and he came to me under a mistaken impression. I referred him back to Mrs. Caldwell and he received my money from her.

As a consequence of our agreement I never have any more money with me than is necessary to pay my necessary and legitimate expenses. There are great advantages in this connection.

There are many calls for money that fall to every man that he would feel obliged to meet if he had it. There is a multitude of opportunities extended to him to subscribe to various funds and sometimes he has acquaintances who wish to borrow money, and, mind you, he may pay it back. If he has no money, however, all the opportunities are away without feeling the sting of his conscience. But, if he should have the money, he would probably yield to them.

Now, with my plan, I refer all meritless calls for money to Mrs. Caldwell, who, if they pass her scrutiny, responds as liberally as her finances will allow.

I recognize that she is a better business man than I and I am satisfied to trust to her judgment. I know that she will always do what is best.

To illustrate how absolute is her control of the family treasure, I will tell a little story of a summer home in the mountains which we possess.

It gets very warm in the summer season in Little Rock and a few years ago I left I would like to have a retreat in the mountains. I found a place that suited me exactly and I ascertained I could get 40 acres of land there at a cost of \$100. Then I made my estimate of the cost of a cheap house I wanted to build on it.

My next step was to take the estimate to Mrs. Caldwell. She looked over it.

"I don't think I can afford to put that much money in a summer cottage," she said.

"Why, I asked.

"Because," was the reply, "it is so situated that if we should ever wish to sell it we could not get 10 per cent on the sum invested from anybody."

That argument apparently settled things and Mrs. Caldwell seemed determined not to make the investment. I was upon the point of yielding finally, when I thought of a strong argument why the place should be purchased and the house.

"Your argument is good one when once the place is considered," said I, "but opening the discussion. But here is another point you must take into consideration. While I live you get my salary. If this cottage is built out here and I can come here every summer I am sure my life will be prolonged from seven to ten years. During all that time my salary will continue to come if I behave myself and I probably shall. Now, looked at in this view, isn't the investment as a purely financial one good?"

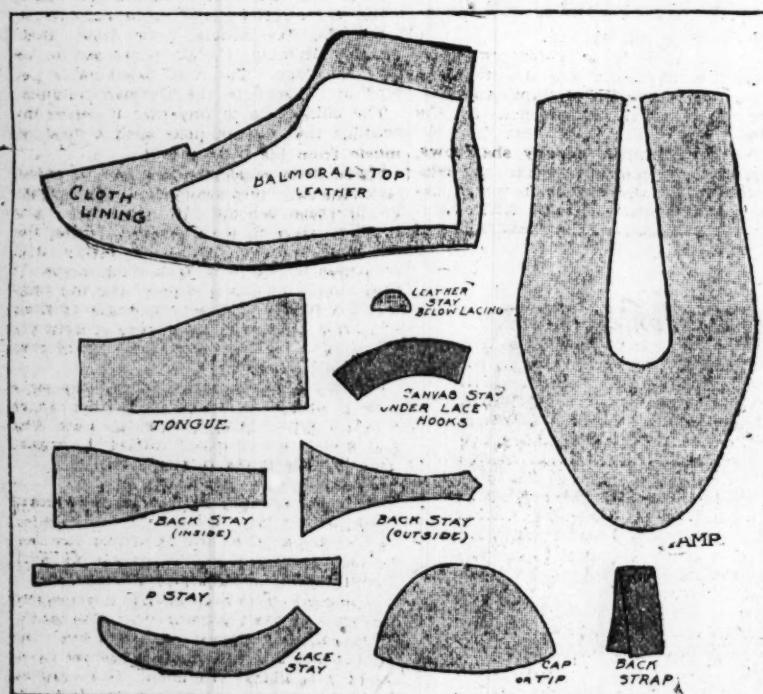
This argument convinced her.

"I had not thought of that," she said, and she made the contract for the erection of the cottage.

I believe that the wife is always the economical member of the family. Especially is this true when she is intrusted with the responsibilities of administering the finances of the household. At least, I have found it so.

It has been said that for a quarter of a century I have not had any money to spend foolishly or invest unwisely. I have been freed from financial cares and the terror of the bill collector.

## HOW ST. LOUIS HATS ARE MADE



The twelve parts of a shoe handled by the cutter.

There is a great deal more to the manufacture of shoes in St. Louis than the greatest shoe city in the world, than the.

This is the way to make a shoe. Almost 1800 men and boys are employed in St. Louis doing nothing but the skilled labor required simply to cut the parts of which a shoe upper is made.

There are 13 separate patterns for the upper of a shoe. Ten of these are for leather parts, and three are for canvas. Cutting these is one of the most important parts of the work in a shoe factory. The cutters can either lose money or make money for their employers. They must avoid every flaw in the leather and cut the hide with the smallest possible waste, leaving small corners and but slight edges of leather between patterns.

A cutter must know leather. He must know when it is good or bad. The best leather must go in the vamp, the part which incloses the foot. It is this part of the shoe which must withstand the most wear. The cutter must search the leather carefully before a cut is made, because slight grub holes or scratches may ruin a shoe. The leather cut is almost entirely calfskin and goatskin, the latter coming from South America. If the animal suffered a severe scratch upon a thorn or barbed wire fence or jagged rock the scar will produce a flaw in the hide. The cutter in the shoe "factory" must be able to detect these flaws at a glance.

Cutting parts for shoes is light, pleasant work in the 20 shoe factories of St. Louis. The men and boys who do it are an intelligent class of workmen. Their work is in clean, dry place and the new leather gives off a wholesome odor and is pleasant to handle. The cutters work up through an apprenticeship of four years, the boys beginning with the smaller and less important parts of the shoe. The journeymen make from \$3 to \$30 per day. They are a busy craft and their number increase



WHO makes all the hats, and how

its former strength in St. Louis. F. A. Walberne is their local president.

There are forty skilled hatmakers in St. Louis, men of whose work the community knows little or nothing. Twenty-five of these are makers of stiff hats, and fourteen are makers of silk hats. Several of the hat houses in the city have a hatter, but the greater part of these tradesmen work at the same place, the only concern in the city which makes silk and stiff hats.

The silk hatmakers of St. Louis are a considerable body of tradesmen in the halcyon day of the silk hat. When the dressy southern gentleman, with his silk hat and his high-heeled boots, was constantly coming and going at St. Louis there was more of a demand for silk hats than there is in this day, when the prosperous St. Louisian is content to wear much less pretentious headgear than men of his station were thirty, forty and fifty years ago. The silk hat's slum in favor has had the effect of reducing the ranks of the silk hatmakers in St. Louis from almost a hundred to four.

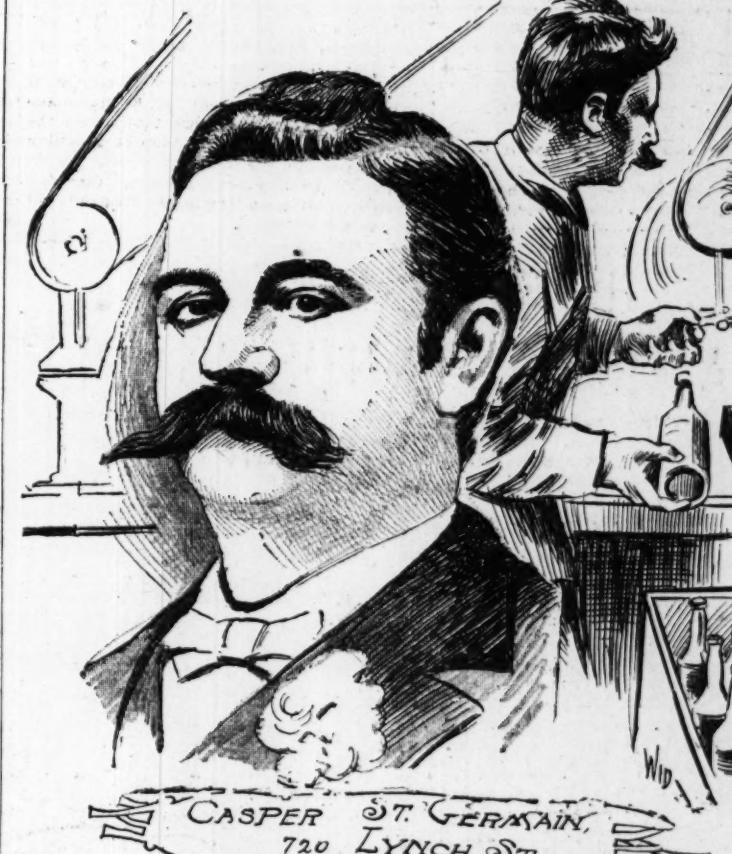
They are handling a great deal more goat hide now than they did in former years. It is not so long ago that shoe manufacturers never thought of using goat leather. Kid shoes for men, kid and high-heeled boots, was constantly coming and going at St. Louis. The cutters work around cardboard patterns with great rapidity. In one of the large factories of St. Louis there are 200 cutters, and their capacity is 7000 pairs of shoes in a day. They have one whole floor of the building, and it is the quietest floor in the factory.

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Unlike the stiff hat, the silk hat is wholly made in St. Louis. It is built altogether by hand, and none but the most skillful of workmen are trusted with the fine fabrics which make up the hat. The hatmaker takes first a block shaped like the interior of the hat he is to make. Around this he builds a hat of muslin stiffened with shellac. The silk, which is imported from Germany and France, is then applied by pressing, using nothing but a hot iron. The hatmaker must know when his iron is at the proper heat. He must iron the silk over the muslin, which is made from the same cloth that is to be used for the hat, so that it cannot be hurriedly made.

Apprentices must serve four years at the trade before they can become journeymen in the craft. The silk hatmakers of St. Louis have a strong union, and their scale is \$18 a week. The most of the work is done by the piece and make even more than this. Just now the business is good, and the hatmakers are encouraged to believe the industry will long remain

## CHAMPION BOTTLER OF ST. LOUIS



FOR 28 consecutive years Casper St. Germain has stood nine or ten hours every day except Sunday in front of a corking machine at the Anheuser-Busch St. Louis brewery and deftly slipped corks into the mouths of from twelve to fifteen thousand bottles every day.

In the 28 years he has worked there he has placed corks in more than 140,000,000 bottles, doing every day the same work in the same place in the same way.

The champion corker at the big brewery is 50 big, strong and fine looking, and the guides at the brewery point him out with some pride to visitors as "the man who has worked 28 years right where he stands and has never been sick." St. Germain stands before a machine which pushes the cork down when it is placed in the mouth of the bottle. A box of corks stand at his right, and a helper holds bottles filled with beer up to the machine. St. Germain takes the proffered bottle with the left hand and places it in the machine, while with his right he is picking a cork from the box and swinging it in where he can deftly thrust it into the bottle's mouth and withdraw his hand just in time to escape the stroke of the steel plunger which sends the cork home. Another helper takes the bottle from the machine. In this way, always making the same movements, with the same speed and with never a fumble, St. Germain puts the corks in 15,000 pint bottles or 12,000 quart bottles in a single day.

For the never-varying work, in which he is happy and content, St. Germain is paid \$2 a day. He lives at 729 Locust street, within a few blocks of the brewery, and owns two valuable double houses there. They are both new brick, and are the product of the big Frenchman's thrift. He has taken good care of his health and escaped any loss of wages because of illness; he has lived modestly, and has saved his money. Now he is considerably ahead in the world, though working at a moderate wage.

St. Germain, 28 years in the same place at the same work, in the same way, has been doing it very steadily at it.

He speaks French and German, but uses the brewer's of St. Louis who work at filling and corking bottles.

His finances are not trouble me any more today than they are a person who has absolute control in his business.

Judge Caldwell resides in Little Rock, Ark., whether he led a regiment of Union soldiers in 1863. Much of his time, however, is spent in St. Louis. When in this city he lives at the Grand Avenue Hotel.

Judge Caldwell is the oldest federal judge in the state. He is 68½ years old.

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## SPRING HATS, SHOWING THE BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF THE COMING SEASON



**T**HIS is a beautiful creation of white illusion de-

signed in gold braid, with white ribbon and green leaves.

**QUEEN VICTORIA** many years ago set the fashion for the hats that are still this winter. The late Queen had several favorite shapes in headwear which she never gave up, no matter how the styles varied.

In one thing these hats never changed. They always bent down in the back, covering the nape of the neck.

This was the shape of one of the first hats Victoria wore during her married life, and it is the model after which this winter's style was planned.

The Queen was also the first to start the fashion of wearing hats in town. This old shape was designed by the fashion of wearing hats in town. In one thing these hats never changed. They always bent down in the back, covering the nape of the neck.

**L**IGHT blue straw is the groundwork of this dainty creation, and it is trimmed with yellow lace and pink flowers.

**T**HIS is of white straw, faced with cream lace. There is a heavy wreath of dark green leaves and a bow of pale Nile green.

**T**HIS hat is of blue, green and pink, changeable effect. Feathers of bronze green, with gold crescent-shaped spots.

hats from it, changing them from time to time.

After feathers the Queen preferred the airy trimming of chiffon, tulle and mouse-line de sole. The favorite hat of the Queen last summer was a white chif trimmings. She had a large and beautiful collection of these and chose the plumes for her shape that she had worn 50 years before.

## DIAMONDS HAVE DECLINED IN 20 YEARS

In Spite of the Advance Since the Opening of the South African War, You Can't Get as Much Money for Brilliant as Formerly.

**I**N SPITE of the general advance in the price of diamonds owing to the war in South Africa, diamonds today are worth 20 per cent less than twenty years ago. Yet the belief is firmly fixed in the minds of a great many persons, judging from the inquiries made of jewelers, that diamonds are a safe investment, and that their value rarely, if ever, fluctuates.

Diamond dealers are constantly receiving visits from people who think that a diamond purchased years ago has retained its value and that they will have little or no trouble in getting for it almost if not quite as much as they paid perhaps twenty years ago. To the average diamond dealer, people are, as a general thing, a source of annoyance, for the reason that they are always inquiring as to the cost of the change in the diamonds have undergone. When the jeweler offers them, say, 20 per cent of what they paid for the stones years ago, they generally regard it as an absurd proposition, and make for the next dealer's, only to find that his price is the same and that the possession which they had looked upon as a valuable asset has depreciated in value.

As a matter of fact in these days diamonds are much like stocks in being up in value one minute and perhaps down the next. The Boer war is largely responsible for this. The largest source of the world's diamond supply being in the territory affected, the market for diamonds has been uncertain ever since hostilities began. Diamonds today are worth 50 per cent more than they were just before the trouble in the Transvaal started. Even with this abnormal influence in the market, diamonds have not reached the prices of twenty and thirty years ago, for the reason that the output today is about a third greater than that of twenty years ago.

That is one of the reasons why persons with hobbies in the way of gems to sell do not get the prices they expect. Another reason is that the style of cutting has changed almost as radically as the fashions in clothes. Today to the diamond dealer a stone purchased twenty years ago is in appearance as old-fashioned as a suit of clothes of that period is to the tailor. Instead of being cut oval or cushion-shape, as diamonds were then, stones of today are cut round, thus increasing the number of surfaces. It used to be the style to have a large table, as the upper surface of a diamond is called, and to obtain this a stone was cut in the form of a cushion. This was done to increase the number of surfaces upon the discovery that by cutting a stone round and increasing the number of bevels its brilliancy was greatly increased. This style has come to be adopted to the exclusion of all others, and a diamond's value today depends upon its size when reduced to this form.

All diamonds of an old-fashioned cutting can be reduced to the round form, and as a result of the process greater brilliancy is added to them, but the change from the old to the new shape is not accomplished without a considerable loss in size. Hence a diamond heirloom brought to the dealer to be converted into cash is apt to be less valuable as a trade article than its owner imagines, if it was purchased more than twenty years ago he will be indeed lucky if he sells it for a third of its original price.

The other day a man made a tour of the diamond houses in Maiden lane in New York with a pair of diamond earrings for which he paid twenty years ago \$700. In all but two places the stones were pronounced faultless but old-fashioned. The highest offer he received anywhere for them was \$150, although he expected three times as much.

"That only illustrates what a hard thing it is to sell diamond jewelry and get anything like what you paid for it," said a diamond expert. "Diamond dealers are constantly compelled to disabuse people's minds of the idea that because they have good-looking diamonds they ought to get a big price. Diamonds are a great deal more plentiful than they were when a great deal

for there is always the chance that the stones have not come into his possession properly. Take a pair of earring, for instance, in this show case, which are worth in round figures about \$300. It may surprise you, but I doubt a good deal if a person buying them could go from here to the next dealer's and get an offer of more than \$400 for them that is, unless he was known to the house or was identified. We have a rule here not to buy stones in this manner unless a person is identified, because of the risk there is of accepting stolen goods. This risk is always taken into considera-

tion. A reason which often induces a dealer to offer a low price is a desire to get a person out of the place. Every day people are turned away in this manner by dealers who, when they want to buy diamonds, buy them of regular importers. Of course, if a person is properly identified, he may make a sale, but the chances are that unless the dealer has an immediate prospect of selling the stones offered, the price he will put on them will be very low. There are very few opportunities nowadays to sell diamonds cut in the old style."

## HOW TO MAKE A PIANIST'S HANDS SUPPLE

Paderewski's Method and a Physician Musician's Comment.



NEW YORK, Feb. 8.  
Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

**M**RS. STEINBERG, one of Paderewski's most intimate friends, says that when the great pianist is to play in New York he turns his hands over to his valet, who rubs the fingers until they tingle.

Then he takes one finger after the other and turns and twists it in the palm of his hand, always turning the one way. This makes the fingers supple and keeps the knuckles in good working order.

Last he rubs the palm of each hand very hard, as hard as a pianist can stand it. Just before Paderewski goes on the stage to play he has a basin of hot water brought to his dressing room. In this he immerses his hands.

"Hot! I should say so. Just about as hot as it is possible for anyone to stand it," is the way he himself describes it.

Dr. William Mason, the dean of the musical profession in New York, describes why a musician's hands must be supple and how they are made so.

By DR. WILLIAM MASON.

THE pianist's hands must be exceedingly flexible, every muscle under control, and that control must be so perfect that after each note is struck the muscles that have been used can to a slight degree be relaxed and simply firmness retained to control the movement of the hand.

This in itself is an exercising of the muscles of the hands. For every chord, every

note sounded, there must be a contraction and relaxation of the muscles of the hand and arm.

Aside from this, Mr. Paderewski's method is an excellent one. But if he were questioned closely on the subject without doubt you would find that he does more to keep his hands supple than simply massaging them.

A thorough massaging of the hands every night and bathing them in hot water can not but help strengthen and develop the muscles and make the hands limber. Of course the massage should be given carefully and, as Paderewski says, the fingers "rubbed the same way," for a reverse action of the hand and operation on the muscles may undo all the good the thorough work has accomplished.

Every movement of the fingers necessarily brings into play the muscles that run up through the arm, and nothing is better for the development of these muscles than a gradual bending of the fingers, first from the second joints, next from the knuckles, and finally from the fingers as far over the palm of the hand as possible.

An exercise very beneficial to the muscles of the arm is that of playing a scale of five notes, emphasizing the first note struck, and then bringing the emphasis on the note struck by the second finger, and so on until the first finger is again brought into play and every "soldier" has had his full share of exercise.

One of course may play this scale in any number of notes she may wish, from three to nine, but of course it will take much longer for her to reach the first finger if she plays in the scale of nine.

The development of the muscles, to be beneficial, must be uniform and complete. This can only be accomplished by hard, earnest work.

One who would be an accomplished pianist must have an equal development of the muscles of the arms and hands, just the same as she must have a certain sense of the emotional as well as the technical side of music.

The striking of a note, by raising the finger from the knuckles only, or playing by raising the wrist mechanically, will often produce a harsh tone; but the velvety, soft tone that is so beautiful and effective is produced by the working of all the muscles of the arm and hand combined.

The most intelligent pet bird is the white Java sparrow. It has but few notes, but many do not consider this a drawback, since it is never noisy. It can be taught many tricks, and is affectionate.

It is kept in a cage, it becomes stupid and is apt to play about within the range of a room and if talked and noticed, it is soon quite tame and has many amusing ways. It will eat out of the hand, makes its daily toilet before a small mirror and can be easily caught to kiss any one if they will hold in the mouth some tit-bit. These birds should always be kept in pairs.

With their snowy plumage and brilliant crimson beaks they are ornamental as well as diverting. Invalids find these creatures interesting companions. They are never expensive, since they do not possess any musicality. A good pair brings about \$10, sometimes \$12.

Chaffinches and finches are popular in England, but little known in America. Like the Java sparrow, they are affectionate and easily tamed. They are favorite pets with Marie Corelli and Queen Alexandra has a finch that is said to be the finest singer of its kind in the world. Gray Java sparrows and green love-birds also make pretty pets though not songsters.

The parrot, probably account of his noisy ways and the discontented appearance which he will exhibit, despite education and discipline, has fallen into unpopularity. Green parrots from South and Central America are usually the best talkers. My time and patience they may be taught many accomplishments. When they have once learned anything they never forget it. But even a highly educated trick parrot rarely brings as much as \$100.

## METALS THAT JEWELERS USE

Director of the mint, and an effort will now be made to obtain even fuller returns for the next report.

With this object in view a circular and blank, similar to that sent out last year, will be issued in January to all manufacturers using gold or silver, as well as to all jewelers, including those who do even the smallest of repair work, with the request that the recipients fill in the figures required.

In doing this the jeweler may feel sure that his figures will be used except in making a grand total and will be held strictly confidential by the treasury department.

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The one object in asking for the information is to enable the treasury department to estimate as accurately as possible the money now on hand by determining the amount of United States coin lost annually by being melted up for manufacturing purposes.

TO CROSS THE OCEAN IN 11-FOOT BOAT

The ambition of Miss Albena Carpenter of Nashua, N. H., is to travel from Atlantic City to England—more than a 3000-mile trip—in a canvas boat 11 feet long.

The boat is now being built by Capt. Andrew.

When she heard of his intended trip he applied for a place in the boat. The obstacles and hardships are many, she knows, but she is determined to make the trip.

The captain has several times made the trip alone, and each time in a boat smaller than

## TEACHING BIRDS TO SING.

By JAMES H. HARRISON, a Liverpool Bird Trainer.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2.

Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

THE time is past when people are content with the ordinary canary. All over the world there is now a demand for fine singers. From \$10 to \$100 is often paid for a well-trained bird.

Birds that have had musical education bring high prices, not natural singers; for birds, like people, must have their voices cultivated if high prices are to be paid for them. The most fashionable pet bird at present is the German bullfinch.

The bullfinch is so tiny that it seems incredible that he can pour such a flood of music from his little throat.

These little musicians are sent to what Germans call "bird seminaries." They must go to these schools just after they are hatched. Here they are separated from the old birds and each nestful of downy little creatures is put in a dark room alone. If they should by any accident hear the singing of a bird it will be a drawback to their education. Gradually a few rays of light are admitted into the room and then a small reed pipe is played softly.

For two or three hours at a time the same tune is played over and over. Soon there comes a faint chirping from the nest. The young birds are trying to imitate the organ. This is their kindergarten course.

They take to it very kindly.

After a few weeks the bullfinches become accurate, for birds trained in this fashion rarely have a false note. Then they are separated into classes and put in a room with birds of the same degree of advancement.

Whenever one bird develops an unusually fine voice, he has a private tutor. The teacher occasionally whistles tunes to him, but cannot play a flute, since birds are more adept in catching flute notes. Not until he has thoroughly mastered one tune is he allowed to hear another. A bullfinch that can pipe four songs has a large repertoire.

For he will pipe them accurately, never missing a note.

The St. Andrewsburg canary is the most famous member of that family. He comes from the village of the same name. A good singer of this breed brings \$100. There are a number of canary teachers in Germany who make a good living out of this occupation. At first a nightingale is put in the room with a nest of young canaries, and they learn their first notes from a feathered instructor. The teacher then tries to prevent them from acquiring the strident notes that are used by the ordinary birds of canaries. Usually only one bird in a nest shows signs of a really fine voice, and to this one only is given private instruction.

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# PRESENT DAY ACTIVITY AMONG NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS

The Five Civilized Tribes, the Osages and the Kickapoos, All Striving for Recognition by the United States and Mexican Governments.

THE American Indian is just now occupying a very prominent place in the press of the country. Washington dispatches announce that the new census returns are going to show more Indians in the country now than were here when Columbus came; the Indian Territory is in a fair way to be made a part of what is going to be the new State of Oklahoma; the Osage Indians are petitioning Congress for self-government, setting forth that they have become civilized people, good citizens and industrious, who educate their children and conform to law as well as any of the people of the states enjoying self-government; the Kickapoo Indians are petitioning the Mexican government for a reservation in the State of Coahuila; the Creeks have had a fateful war; the Mayas are fighting with the Mexican soldiers in Yucatan, and a new commander has been sent into the mountains of North Mexico to conquer the Yaquis.

The latter-day activities among the original peoples are indications that the Indian is still struggling for his own. He is not struggling as strenuously as he did under Pontiac, Tecumseh and Sitting Bull, but he is still a protestant against the loss of his country beautiful and his wilderness well-beloved. From the Indian, puissant, has in less than a century become the Indian without power—powerless alike to hold his own by force of arms or to refuse to accept the civilization of the whites. The Indian of the primitive type, the man of the paint and feathers, the swarthy, the man of the young American's delight, will disappear with greater rapidity in the next ten years than is he gone in any three or four decades of the past. The day of the tepee, the tribe and the reservation is nearing twilight. Henceforth must the Indian, in his customs, his society, his government and dress, be a white man, lending a hand in the day's work and supporting himself in the way and wise in which the white man lives.

It is the enthusiastic census enumerator, and not the ethnologist, who is ready to say there are more Indians in the country now than were here when Columbus came. The best that can be expected of the most recent count is 260,000. Even that would be a gain of 10,000 over the census figures of 1880.

When Eric the Red came to North America from Iceland in the eleventh century he explored much of the new England coast and saw nothing of an Indian. Ewald, the first of the bold Norsemen's sons to repeat his father's trip to the new-found land, found traces of fires and remnants of cooked flesh, but, though he and his men were on the New England coast through an entire day, they saw no natives. It was not until Thorwald the son of Eric, made the trip that first natives were seen. Seeing a little party of the red men in the wood along shore, the Norsemen stole upon them and attacked them furiously, slaying some and making others captive. In an attack upon the Europeans, by reinforcements, Thorwald himself was slain. The Indian could not have been numerous on the Atlantic coast at that early time, else Eric and Ewald would have seen something of him.

\*Prof. J. W. Powell, chief of the United States Bureau of Ethnology for many years, estimates that there are not less than half a million Indians in the United States as were here when Columbus came. The people who came in the Mayflower found several tribes of Indians along the New England coast; De Soto, less than a



Mississippi river from the South and settled near the present site of St. Louis. They were a numerous people and great hunters, and they came to this part of the valley to be nearer the buffalo. Three times each year the men of the tribe organized a great hunting party and went out on the plains. Here they hunted buffalo and jerked meat for the intervals between hunts. Oftentimes they would venture so far upon the plains that they would meet hunting parties of the Sioux. The Osage is of Sioux or Dakota stock. He is the original owner of what is now the state of Missouri. It is a tradition of the tribe that years ago the Osages came up the

white man pressed them too hard on the with slaughter. They numbered 2000 people in 1804. Smallpox had killed thousands of them, and wars with the Sac and Foxes had cost them the flower of their fighting force. They no longer dared hunt on the plains. Only the most powerful could escape destruction there. They formed an alliance with the Illinois Indians who had been driven from the Illinois valley, and held their own for a while, making a truce with the Foxes. But the spirit of the Osage had been broken. In 1831 he left Missouri and went to his present reservation on the southeast corner of Kansas, where he remains today. In his new home the Osage has prospered. He became a farmer and raised good crops, and

is now among the most advanced of Indians, with a few Kaw and Quapaw in the Osages, now numbering a little less than 2000 people, have 1,476,000 acres of rich land, purchased from the Cherokee. The Osage of today is a prosperous farmer and good citizen. He is reputed to be the richest of Indians, and his appeal for self-government is not the supplication of a savage, but that of an Indian who has made great strides in civilization.

The Kickapoo Indians, who are asking the Mexican government for a reservation in the State of Coahuila, are the first tribe to leave the United States. The Kickapoos belong to the comprehensive Algonquin family and were first found around Lake

Michigan by Samuel Champlain in 1615. The tribe is now divided between Mexico and Kansas. The Kansas Kickapoos number 200, with 20,273 acres of land on their reservation, and 25, mostly mixed Kickapoo and Potowatamie Indians, on the Seneca and Fox reservation in Oklahoma. The principal part of the full-blood Kickapoos have been in Mexico for more than 50 years. The tribe originally lived along the southeast shores of Lake Michigan. It affected occupied parts of Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois. The men are large and fine looking and many of the Kickapoo women are pretty. They have been famous for their horsemanship wherever they have wandered. They supported the Indian alliance in Pontiac's war, took sides with the British during the revolution and the war of 1812 and formed the bulk of Tecumseh's army in the battle of Tippecanoe. Tecumseh was a Shawnee chief, but the Kickapoos did most of the fighting. They were the first of the encroaching whites and when finally dispossessed of their lands in Illinois and Indiana they went to the Osage river. They had only been conquered by such warriors as Gen. Scott, Zachary Taylor and William Henry Harrison. Their lands were ceded in 1835 and they were given \$3000 a year for 15 years. Some of the tribe refused to locate on the Osage river reservation and went on to Texas, declaring that they would not live in the United States. They were good as their threat, for when Texas became a part of the United States the Kickapoos were still in Mexico. In 1854 the Kickapoos on the Osage river went on the warpath. At this time they numbered 500 people. Some of these went to Mexico to join the Kickapoos there when their uprising was put down by the government. The rest of them were sent to a reservation in Kansas and a portion of these joined the Kickapoos in Mexico during the Civil war. The tribe's appeal for a reservation in the State of Coahuila indicates its intention to stay out of the United States. The Kickapoos will not be governed by the people who took their lands.

The Maya, who have gone to war with the Mexican troops in Yucatan, are descendants of a people not only more ancient than the Aztecs but surpassing all other native people of the western hemisphere in intelligence. The Maya occupied what is now Yucatan and Honduras. They were at one time a numerous and powerful people and America is richest in archeology where they lived. There is no other such archeological treasure in America as the ruins of the old Maya city of Copan, in Honduras, and the many hundreds of remains of these people in Yucatan. The Maya had a literature of their own, a calendar and great temples and palaces, and there is no greater mystery in the world's ethnology than that of the almost complete disappearance of these people. The Mayas of the present day number less than 1000. They are among the most wretched of American Indians, living in the dense, dank forests of Yucatan and living lazily and miserably. The Peabody Exploration Society some years ago secured from the Mexican and American governments permission to explore the ruins of Copan and others of the Maya cities and protect the ruins from vandalism and theft. The Americans working there have found the country so infested by pestiferous insects and miasmatic air that it is almost impossible for human beings to work where Copan, the capital city of the Mayas, stood. It is known beyond doubt that there has been some geological alteration in the country of the Mayas since the day when they flourished, for not even a Maya could have lived in such a vast swamp as that in which the ruins of Copan stand today. It is not impossible that earthquakes or a sinking of the island have caused the destruction of the Mayas. Certain it is that something occurred to all but exterminate them, for when Cortes came they were as old to the Aztecs as the mound builders of the United States are old to the Indian.

## INDIAN TRIBES OF SOUTHERN PATAGONIA

One of Them, Tehuelches, Is a Race of Giants, Women as Well as Men—Channel Indians, Who Are an Entirely Different Family.

By J. B. HATCHER of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg, Pa.

URING three years of exploration in southern South America in behalf of Princeton University I had abundant opportunity to observe the natives in that part of the country lying beyond the forty-sixth parallel of south latitude, including the mainland and the adjacent islands as far south as Cape Horn.

The people living in this region belong to four distinct tribes, each inhabiting a certain limited area and differing from the others in language, customs and physical development.

Most striking of these peoples are the Tehuelches, the so-called race of giants, made famous by the exaggerated accounts of them brought home by the earliest travelers from Magellan's time to the beginning of the present century. Of splendid physique they are abundantly able to withstand the rigorous climate of the bleak, treeless plains of eastern Patagonia.

Though not a race of giants, the Tehuelches are decidedly above the average size. Of the 300 Tehuelches living between the Santa Cruz river and the Strait of Magellan, I should place the average height of the men at not less than five feet eleven inches, with an average weight of 175 pounds. The fully grown women (those above 24 years of age) I should estimate at five feet seven inches, and of an average weight but little, if any, short of that of the men.

This lack of disparity in the physical development of the sexes is paralleled also in the other two departments. It is necessary and is due very largely to the division of labor among them. The labor necessary for the support of the family is more equally divided between husband and wife, among the Tehuelches, than is common with the Indian tribes of North America.

The frank, open countenance of the Tehuelche at once allays any uneasiness and establishes a feeling of confidence in the mind of the solitary traveler who, in the course of his lonely wanderings throughout

Patagonia may, by chance or necessity, be thrown among them.

The Tehuelches were formerly considerably more numerous than at present, though it is hardly possible that they at any time numbered more than 500.

It is doubtful if there are more than 500 of this small number, but rapidly reduced by diseases introduced by the whites through contact with the whites.

They are the true natives of the Pacific coast differ from those of the Atlantic coast as much as do the climate, vegetation and physiographic features.

The natives of the west coast, while belonging to at least two distinct tribes, may be very appropriately denominated, collectively, as Channel Indians. All their activities cluster about the coast. They live on and about the shores of the inland waters

mainland, so that the Onas of today are in much the same condition as were the Tehuelches of the mainland prior to the introduction of the horse. With the Onas the bow and arrow is still the one indispensable weapon for offense and defense; while bows are quite unknown among them.

Owing to the extremely advantageous nature of their lands for sheep-farming purposes and the consequent aggressiveness of the Fuegan sheep grower of the present day, the tribe is being rapidly decimated, and their extinction in the no distant future seems inevitable. Already their natural habitat is entirely occupied by Europeans, and they have been driven back into less favorable districts where food is scarce and obtained with difficulty.

The natives of the islands of the Pacific

archipelago

are the Onas, inhabiting the plains and timbered regions of central, northern and eastern Tierra del Fuego. Like the Tehuelches, they are of splendid physique and live entirely by the chase. They are essentially a plains people and only occasionally frequent the coast. Their island having been separated from the mainland at a remote period of time, they have become entirely cut off from all communication with the relatives on the northern shores of the western stretches of the strait and have thus developed a language quite distinct from that of the Tehuelches, while many of their customs and arts differ materially from those of the latter.

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# NOT A BACHELOR NOR OLD MAID

IN 425 MEMBERS OF A SOUTHWEST MISSOURI FAMILY.

The Marbuts of Barry County Are All Democrats, None Has Ever Been Convicted of Violating the Law, One Is Now in the Legislature and He Is the First Politician.

**J**OSEPH E. MARBUT, who represents Barry County in the lower branch of the Missouri Legislature, belongs to a family with a membership of 425, all living within a radius of five miles of the village of McDowell.

This family represents four generations and is believed to be the most numerous in the United States.

Each member of this great family is closely related to the other.

The antecedent of the Marbut family was Philip Marbut, who moved from South Carolina to Barry County, in the southwestern part of Missouri, next to the Arkansas line, in 1841. He died at the age of 80 years, leaving six sons and six daughters, all of whom are still living.

Longevity is one of the pronounced characteristics of the Marbuts.

Joseph E. Marbut is 26 years of age, the youngest of a family of ten children, seven of whom are living. His father is Andrew Marbut, a farmer, aged 73. The young man is the first Democrat to represent Barry County in the Legislature since 1888.

**By JOSEPH E. MARBUT.**

I BELIEVE I have the distinction of possessing a greater number of close blood relations than any man in the world. Of my grandfather's lineal descendants 425 are residents of Barry County.

If there are others I do not know where they are.

My grandfather's brother, John Marbut, was survived by a good sized family, most of whom, I understand, are scattered throughout Tennessee and other southern states. Those of them I know but little. If they were taken into consideration they might increase the house of Marbut considerably.

Philip Marbut's family consisted of six sons and six daughters, whose names and ages are: Matthew Marbut, 75 years of age; Andrew, 73; Washington, 69; John, 67; Nathan, 63; Houston, 61, and Mrs. Morgan Colton, 55. Mrs. Washington, Long 52; Mrs. Elisha Fly, 71; Mrs. Leslie Thomas, 65; Mrs. Riley Clemmons, 59, and Mrs. Caroline Todd, 57 years old.

Of these couples Morgan Colton, Mrs. Rebecca Marbut, Elisha Fly, Leslie Thomas, Mrs. Houston Marbut and Riley Clemmons are dead.

From this it will be noticed the Marbuts have outlived their wives and husbands.

Matthew Marbut survived three wives.

Of the direct descendants of my grandfather's sons and daughters there was an average of six to each family, the male members being in a slight minority. This offspring is now full grown, married and rearing a fourth generation of Marbuts.

To enumerate each would be a confusing task. Though I live right among them, to tell every one would be like trying to describe all the nooks and crannies of a small town.

It is enough to say we live on adjacent farms, which extend from Vernon to McDowell, a distance of six miles.

One hundred and fifty Marbuts are of voting age and, as our Republican brethren can testify, we have always worshipped at the shrine of Democracy. I can assign no specific reason, save those of conviction and family tradition for our political belief.

Philip Marbut considers Thomas Jefferson the greatest of all Americans. He taught the doctrine of Jefferson to his children, and when the Democratic party became known as such our family was pledged to its precepts for all time.

A certain Marbut, it is said, once voted on the Republican ticket, but the information could never be confirmed.

Despite the Marbut's political strength, Barry County has been classed in the list of the doubtful. Only a few of us have ever been conspicuous in the political horizon.

My uncle, Matthew Marbut, served a term as sheriff of the Barry County court and a cousin, Curtis Fletcher Marbut, is professor of geology in the State University. Beyond these two and myself none of the Marbuts have sought political honors.

My coming to the Legislature was in the nature of an accident. While I had always taken a deep interest in politics, I cared not much for the emoluments or glory of public office.

The political situation last fall was critical, and because, maybe, of my personal following I was chosen to lead the Democratic forces. It was a close, exciting contest and the Marbuts won, hands down.

Now, that after 12 years the Democratic party has been restored to power in Barry County, we propose to hold the reins of government.

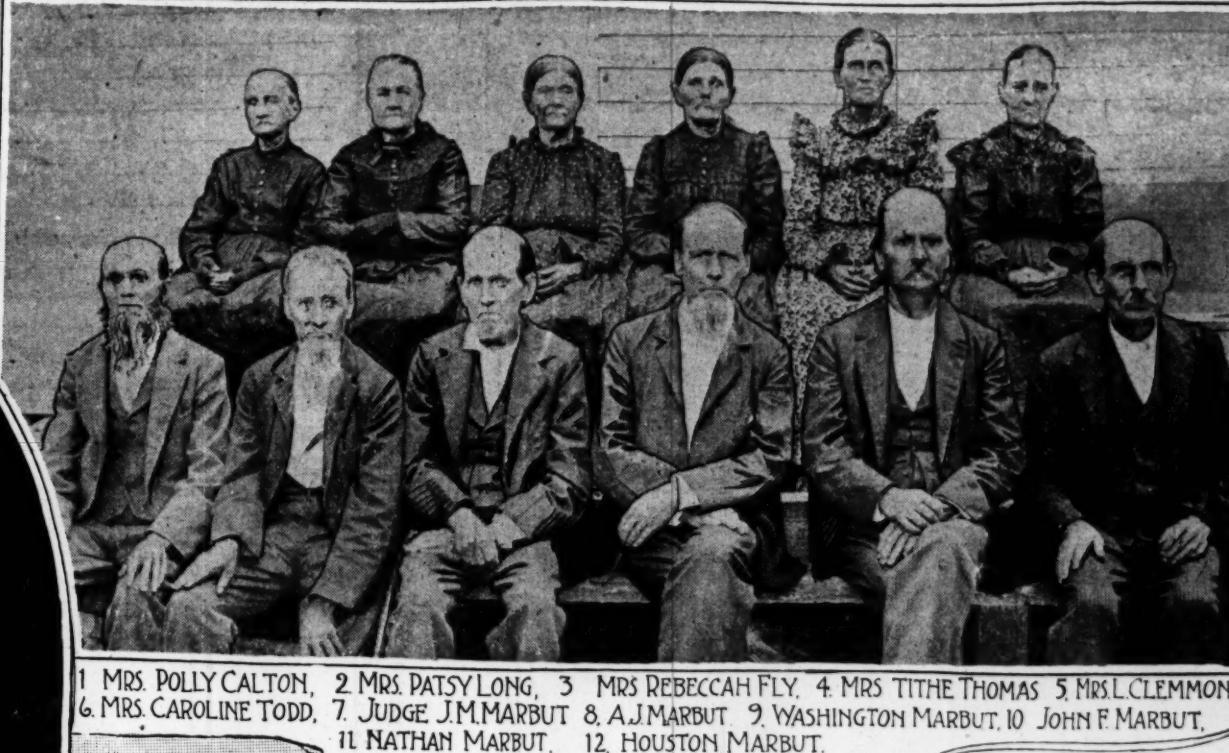
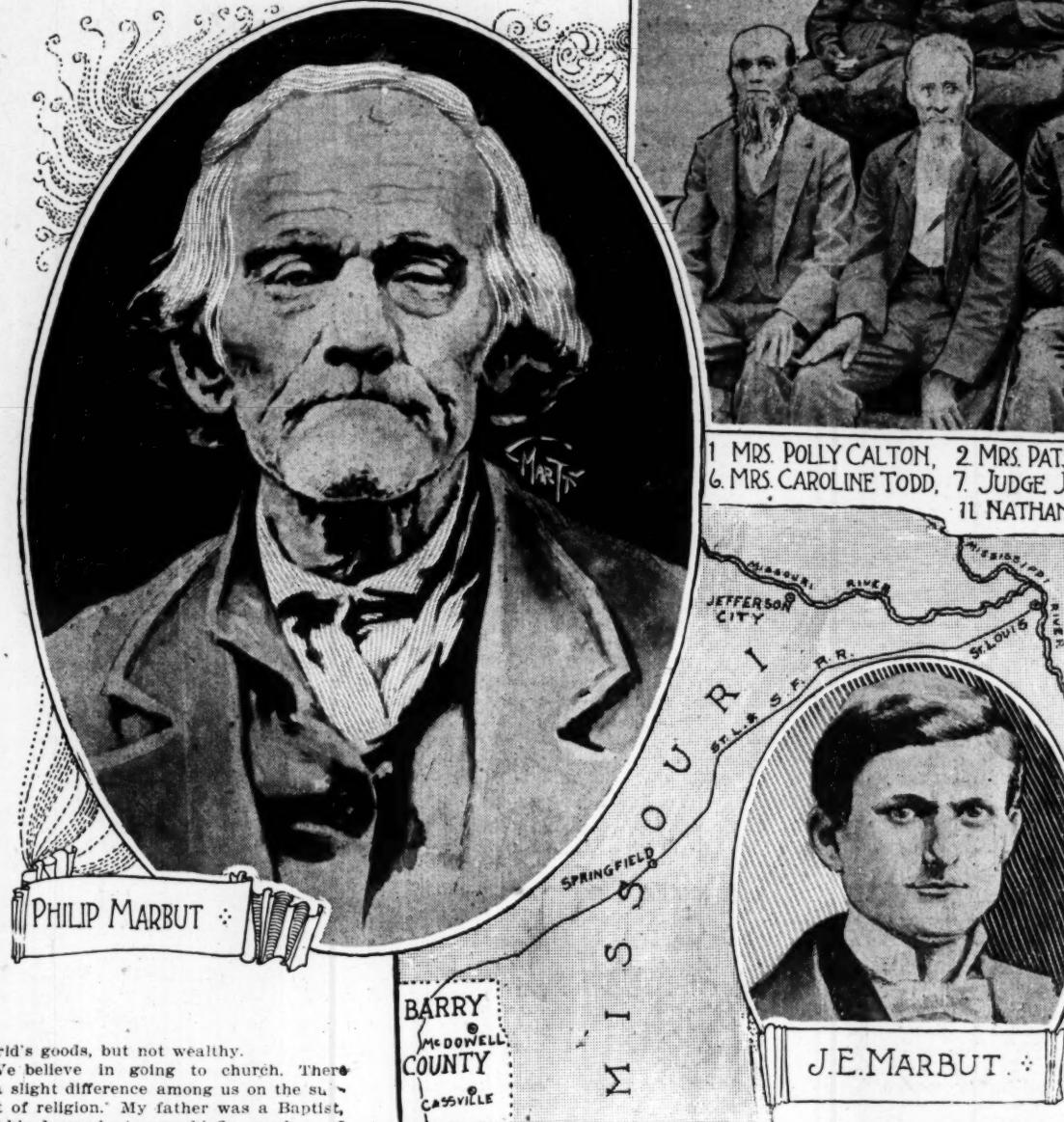
At McDowell there is a Marbut schoolhouse established at the instance of my grandfather, 40 years ago. Three-fourths of the people in the Marbut name I taught them one time and another. Tenny Marbut, has also acted as instructor. But so far as possible we have endeavored not to make the Marbuts prominent or allow the family tree to cause any prejudice against us in the community. We are mainly farmers and believe in pursuing the even tenor of our way.

The Civil War issue was the only one on which the family divided. My father was a Unionist and brother the strongest kind of a rebel.

When the great crisis ended they shook hands and the threatened domestic rupture was averted.

The Marbuts are long-lived because of their physical perfection and moral courage. No serious disease ever ailed a member of the family and today mother is among the healthiest of the women in Barry County, just as cheerful and spry as a woman thirty years her junior.

Simply more than brilliancy appears to have been the predominating trait of the Marbuts. We are comfortably fixed in this



1 MRS. POLLY CALTON, 2 MRS. PATSY LONG, 3 MRS. REBECCA FLY, 4 MRS. TITHE THOMAS, 5 MRS. L. CLEMON, 6 MRS. CAROLINE TODD, 7 JUDGE J. M. MARBUT, 8 A. J. MARBUT, 9. WASHINGTON MARBUT, 10. JOHN F. MARBUT, 11. NATHAN MARBUT, 12. HOUSTON MARBUT.

at the McDowell Methodist Church. The It is rather delicate for one to discuss date of this annual affair is Sept. 17.

The oldest of the Marbuts is made master of ceremonies. The attendants usually number 500.

**DOG GAVE A LEG TO SAVE HIS MASTER'S LIFE**

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4—Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

**H**ERE at last is an original dog story. Everyone has heard of dogs saving lives and putting out fires, but it remains for a little San Francisco black and tan to give away its leg.

A dog's leg is at present in the process of being grafted on to the ankle of C. F. Brandstedt.

Brandstedt, the operation is in progress in Ward M of the City and County Hospital.

It is said to be the first time this peculiar

form of grafting has ever been attempted.

The patient, who will hereafter be part

man and a very small part dog, had two

of the bones of his leg badly smashed. The bones were set and the wound healed except for one bone, which refused to knit. The dog was laid outstretched, facing the patient with chin and forelegs resting on the man's leg. The dog was tied in a good birth and habits, weighing about twelve pounds, was secured. The man's leg was prepared aseptically. It was then whether the patient lay down or sat up, treated with cocaine, thus enabling the patient to sit up and watch the operation with unconcern.

The dog was etherized and one leg was amputated above the joint. The ends of the two bones to be joined were carefully drilled for the silver wires which were to bind them together. The bones were joined and securely bound.

It was necessary for the wound to be al-

## RICHARD CARVEL: THE PLAY IS UNLIKE THE NOVEL

A Host of Alterations Made Necessary in the Stage Presentation of Winston Churchill's Story.

**W**HEN those who have read the novel "Richard Carvel" come to see the play "Richard Carvel," which John Drew will present at the Olympic Theater this week, they will hardly recognize it.

The play opens on the lawn of Carvel Hall, where a fete is in progress in honor of Richard Carvel's birthday. The love of Richard for Dorothy Carvel is disclosed to the very outset, and the charming Dorothy is presented as the fascinating

world's goods, but not wealthy. We believe in going to church. There is a slight difference among us on the subject of religion. My father was a Baptist, but his descendants are chiefly members of the Methodist Church.

Once a year we hold a family reunion

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# HOW I MET THE PRINCE OF WALES, NOW EDWARD VII.

By John L. Sullivan, One Time Pugilistic Champion of the World.

Illustrated by Photographs of Sullivan Posed  
by Himself With a Friend, Who, He  
Says, Is a "Dead Ringer" for the  
Present King of England.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.  
To the Editor of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

THE time I met Edward was at a  
private boxing exhibition. He was  
Prince of Wales then.

I went over to England in December,  
1887, to fight Charley Mitchell. You re-  
member how the people treated me, cheered  
till they were raw and pretty  
nearly mobbed me in the street trying to  
shake hands as I got out of a coach, and  
blockading the streets for hours waiting  
for me to come out of the house I was in.

I suppose the Prince of Wales must  
have heard of all this, for one day the  
prince's secretary—Lord Clifford I think  
was his name—comes and calls on me  
and asks if I'll go and box for the prince  
in private, because it wouldn't be quite  
the real thing for his nibs to go to a public  
boxing show.

I was never too proud to do a good  
turn for any good fellow, and I'd always  
heard that the Prince of Wales was one  
of the all right kind; so I told him "yes,  
I'll be pleased to favor the prince any  
time he says and now I want to ask him a favor. There's a brilliant young  
American journalist here in London, a  
friend of mine. I want him to go with  
me."

IN OPEN BOATS  
ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

NUMEROUS attempts have been made  
to cross the Atlantic ocean in open  
boats. Some of these enterprises have  
failed. Many small-boat navigators have,  
however, easily accomplished their tasks.

Before the discovery of America by Co-  
lumbus, Norsemen in open boats came to  
the shores of the North American conti-  
nent.

One of the most notable trips made by  
shipwrecked sailors was that undertaken  
in 1869 by Sir George Somers. He and his  
shipwrecked crew made their way from the  
Barbados to England in an open ship's  
"longboat." This boat was 32 feet long,  
drew 24 feet of water and carried an im-  
provised "spritsail" made from the sails of  
their wrecked ship.

In 1876 Alfred Johnson sailed from Gloucester, Mass., bound for Liverpool. He  
was in an open boat only 21 feet long. On  
the way he ran out of provisions and  
was on the point of dying from starvation.

When off the Irish coast Johnson's mini-  
ature liner capsized in a heavy sea, but  
he managed to right the boat. He completed  
his voyage in 57 days, covering a  
distance of more than 3000 miles. The  
direct route from Boston to Liverpool is 2377  
miles, but Johnson's boat was driven out  
of its course.

One of the most famous open-boat long  
voyages on record was that accomplished by  
the victims of the *Bounty* mutiny. Lieut.  
Bligh and his companions were placed by  
the mutineers in an open boat off Pitcairn  
Island, in the southern Pacific. They made  
a voyage of 3650 miles in little more than  
42 days.

Christian Christiansen, in 1886, started out  
to sail from Glasgow to New York in a  
19-foot boat, the Ocean. The distance was  
3132 miles.

When off the banks of Newfoundland  
about 270 miles—after accomplishing more  
than 1600 miles of his journey, he had to re-  
lieve the task from exhaustion and  
hardships. He was rescued by an east-  
bound liner.

In Christiansen's boat were found no food,  
nautical instruments, clothing or other  
necessities. They had all been washed  
overboard by heavy seas.

When the Viking ships, several years  
after his trying experience, started across  
the Atlantic in company with the Columbus  
caravels—to appear at the Columbian Ex-  
position, Chicago, Christiansen went as a  
sailor. He made the 4000-mile journey to  
Chicago successfully and announced his in-  
tention to attempt another voyage alone  
across the Atlantic.

The *Nautlius*, a diminutive 15-foot boat,  
made the journey from Boston, Mass., to  
London's End, England, in 1878. This boat  
contained two men and accomplished the  
trip, something over 2800 miles, in 45 days.

A notable Atlantic small-boat trip was  
made by the captain of the *New Bedford*,  
which sailed from Gloucester, Mass., to  
Cornwall, England. The boat was 21 feet  
long. The captain was accompanied by his  
wife, who withstood all the terrors and  
hardships of the journey.

It is worth noting that on voyages of  
this kind where women and men have equal  
privations, women seem better able to bear  
up under the ordeal than men.

In 1894 Capt. Adolphus Freitch built his  
own boat, the *Nina*, and launching her at  
Milwaukee, sailed through the chain of  
great lakes to New York. Thence he started  
for Queenstown—2902 miles—making the  
voyage without accident in five weeks.

After coasting around the British Isles

the Prince of Wales is waiting to see me,"  
I told them. "This young gentleman is  
my friend. Where I go he goes; under-  
stand me?"

Lord Clifford (if I have the name right)  
came over to meet me.

"His highness," he says, "is waiting to  
see you." So I left my friend talking  
with some of the lords and went with the  
secretary. We found the prince at a  
small table in a corner. There was a  
dozen of his friends around, most of them  
standing and a few sitting down. I under-  
stand they were all lords and dukes and  
so forth. You ought to have seen them  
rubbering when we came up.

Now, anyone who says King Edward  
is chesty has another guess coming. He's  
as pleasant as the best American politi-  
cian you ever knew, and you can't go  
much further than that. As soon as we got  
near the table the prince looks up and  
smiles. I smiled back at him. There  
wasn't any real need of an introduction,  
for we knew each other by reputation all  
right. But Lord Clifford takes me by the  
arm and says: "Your Highness, allow me  
to present Mr John L. Sullivan of Amer-  
ica."

Being strange in that country and not  
knowing their ways, I asked my friend  
what I ought to wear. He tells me: "A  
long frock coat and gray trousers and a  
plug hat because it's in the afternoon."

"No," I says, "that won't do. It may  
be the right thing for ordinary people.  
But this Prince of Wales is no ordinary  
man. He is liable to be a King some day.  
It's only right to show him respect by  
wearing a full dress evening suit."

And that's what I did, and I made Jack  
Ashton, my sparring partner, do the same  
thing. (Poor Jack! he's dead now.) And  
I've since been told by experts that even-  
ing dress was the right thing.

Now these poses I'm giving you are all  
just as it happened, except the evening  
dress. My friend is a "dead ringer" for the  
prince."

When we got to St. James' Barracks,  
the Earl of Pembroke and another swell  
guy meets us at the door. They were on  
to me in a minute, but they put up a kick  
about letting in my friend.

"My name is John L. Sullivan, and

And maybe he didn't know all about  
the fighting game! He wanted to know  
if it wasn't dangerous to jump at a man  
right off the reel, the way I did—if there  
wasn't danger of knocking up my hands  
by cutting loose slam bang at a fellow.

I told him it was more dangerous for  
the other fellow than for me, and he  
laughed. And maybe I wasn't pleased to  
find the prince so well posted about  
the game! That man is a genuine sport.  
The lords and dukes and so forth sat  
there not saying a word and getting  
their ears full, and I guess they found it  
pretty swift going when the prince calls  
me "John" and "old man" before we'd  
been chinning two minutes.

"How many fighting men have you  
knocked out, John?" he asked me.

"Well," I says slowly and counting up  
as well as I could, "well, let me see—I  
guess about a hundred, not counting them  
that got scared to death and went



to the floor without waiting for the old  
punch."

"Let me feel that terrible right arm  
of yours, John," says the prince.

The little table was covered with bot-  
les of Scotch and soda (potash, they call  
it) and a lot of glasses, so I stood up and  
put up the arm and let the prince take  
hold of an American muscle. He was  
standing up, too.

"There's an arm!" he says. "Now I  
can understand how you knock 'em out  
so fast. I've heard a great deal about  
that right, and I never dreamed that I'd  
have a chance to feel it."

So we sat down again and kept on  
chinning. The prince was smoking the  
best cigars I ever touched. Talk about  
the big black ones Tod Sloan smoked!  
They're outclassed.

"Smoke, John?" says the prince.

"Sometimes," I says, and lit one. They  
were so good that when the prince passed  
the box a second time I put a couple  
in my pocket. He smiled and nodded,  
as much as to say it was all right, he  
knew I wanted 'em for my friends.

Jim Smith (the prince called him Jim)  
and Jake Kilrain were matched then for  
the championship of England, and the  
prince wanted to know my opinion. I  
told him Smith ought to win. That fight  
never came off.

We had been talking a long time when  
it came my turn to spar. I went fifteen  
rounds with Jack Ashton. Poor old  
Jack! The prince never had a chance  
to see a great battle, so I gave him as  
good an idea of one as I could. I went  
at Ashton till he was groggy, then let up,  
so as to let him come to. The prince  
was tickled to death with the scrap, and  
as I was leaving the ring he waved his  
hand and said good-by to me. Next day  
Lord Clifford sent me a fine cane with  
a silver snake-head on it.

Now, I want to give my reasons for  
thinking that Edward the Seventh is a  
great man. In the first place he's got  
common sense to burn. How do I  
know? See how he treated me! See  
how well posted he was! There wasn't  
a bit of bluff about him.

And here's another line. I got on him.  
You'll read in history how George the  
Fourth—I'm pretty sure that was his  
number, Third or Fourth—was often  
bragging, when he was Prince of Wales,  
about what he could do with the gloves.  
He thought he could make an even go  
of it with Gentleman Jackson, the best  
man in England. Well, what kind of a  
king did he make? He was a failure.

But what does this King Edward do?  
He meets the champion of the world, and  
never makes one crack about how good  
he is. Doesn't that show good judgment?

Give Edward the Seventh a show, and  
you'll find him one of the best in the business.  
And if he ever comes to America,  
I'll bet he drops in at No. 107 West  
Forty-second street and says, "Hello,  
there!" to his old friend.

Yours truly,

JOHN L. SULLIVAN.



# WHY DO WOMEN WORK?

Successful Women Declare Their Sex Does Not Cheapen Labor or Destroy Men's Chances for Employment.



as possible, and often have great need, so that, as soon as they realize they are competent they try to get more. They are usually conscientious and industrious, and their employers are often, I am glad to say, not slow to see and reward. I think if a woman does a man's work she should get a man's pay. It is the work that is to be paid for. Why should the sex of the doer enter in?

By MISS SULA HUGGENS, Public Stenographer in the Lincoln Trust Building.

THESE are precious few girls working from choice. I will venture to say that 6 out of every 12 of these girls have somebody depending upon them for support—in many cases whole families. So when the average girl applies for work, it's because of necessity.

If some man is removed from the position to make room for the girl, I suppose it is because the girl is competent (and I doubt very much if such a thing was ever done) and she is offered less per month than the man received for doing the same work the girl can't help that; she will get all she can. It's a case of bread and meat with her, as a rule, and she gets all there is to be had—and that's not always what she's worth, either.

We are obliged to acknowledge harsh criticisms as they are hurled at the business woman, but proud also to note the fact that these criticisms most frequently come from those unacquainted with reverses and equally unacquainted with the true life of the business woman. We grant the critic these facts, but object to the inference that she who from whose lives he or she may cite impure motives, but we strongly criticize the critic who judges all business women by a few frivolous girls who have failed to see the true purpose of the business woman.

It is held by some that men will not employ a lady if she perchance has a brother or a son who should be and is not, employed, holding, moreover, that the women of today are usurping the rights and positions of our young men. It is hardly conceivable that any business man, realizing the demands made upon the one who stands as the head of the home could so far forget his position as to refuse to employ a woman who is subject to the same disabilities as his wife.

I have absolutely no sympathy for the chap who goes around saying that we have brought salaries down and are taking the haloed influence of the home, she must prepare to meet the questions that confront her, and the daily training she receives from contact with a busy world will eventually equip her with the armor of protection from a moral and commercial point of view.

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Then, too, there is another way of looking at it. In New York I am told that the men bookkeepers are rapidly being done away with, and girls taking their places. Why? Because the girl, when she is through with her work, goes home and gets a good night's sleep and is fresh for business next morning. She does this every day and night in the year, while her worthy brother may go on the even tenor of his way for months and months, taking no notion to drown his sorrows, and be on the road to come.

Hence the present condition of affairs. Even if things were as bad as the so-called beaten-out-of-job men would lead us to believe, I cannot see why the man who refuses to pay a girl as much as it would a man for doing the same work is not to blame, and not the girl. The girl has to respect her family starve because she wants to do justice to the chap who, more than likely, has not been doing his duty.

As to the other question, about being employed downtown for years unfitting us for wives. It may unfit us from one standpoint, but not from the standpoint that is generally argued. The average girl who is able to take charge of the correspondence for a busy man at the head of a large concern is better fitted for a wife than the average girl who is protected and taken care of at home. In the first place, her mind is broadened, she is able to keep pace with the world, side by side with her employer day after day, year after year; she sees him in all his moods, when he is irritable, when he is happy, when he is sad, when he is worried and when he is glad; she can nearly always tell you when things are not going smoothly at home; she sympathizes with him (in her mind) and she learns to be patient; she realizes, too, the stupidness of her husband's carrying, and her sympathy goes out to all men who are the heads of families. She knows, if anybody does, how to turn a corner when there are exceptions. There are a few girls we are not proud of, but, on the other hand, there are a few of the men that we would not run for World's Fair mayor.

The proper sphere of woman is where she can do the most good.

By MISS E. LINDSEY, Bookkeeper for the Sylvester Coal Co.

IT is and always will be true that a woman's natural place is in the home, not to be there a shadow or a nonentity, but a force. Nevertheless she should be ready to adapt herself to circumstances and to go into business life if there is need of such a step.

The question arises, "Do women possess the mental equilibrium, the force of character and the physical powers involved in their business qualifications?" If she does possess them, the question of her success is already answered.

We can only form our opinions and draw our conclusions from the evidence found in the business world. My experience in business with both men and women has proven conclusively that women do possess the mentality and character sufficient to enable them to reach any position in business to which they may aspire.

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## HARRIET HUBBARD AYER AND MARGARET RATHBONE KENT

Advise Inquiring Readers of the Sunday Post-Dispatch on Toilet and Etiquette.

E. M. P.—Try this formula: Oleate of zinc, one-half ounce; powdered starch, one ounce; salicylic acid, two drams. Dust over the parts. When the subject perspires profusely there is always something wrong with the circulation, and of course an external remedy will not have any effect upon that condition, which requires constitutional treatment that your physician alone can prescribe.

Get an ounce of powdered henna leaves of the drugstore and steep them in, say, half a pint of boiling water. There is considerable difference in the strength and qualities of the leaves, so that it is difficult to tell the exact quantity of water. Let stand still cold and strain. Apply with a clean toothbrush. The liquid will discolor the skin a little, but care must be taken to avoid getting the coloring matter on the skin. However, it is harmless, and soap and water will remove it. This will color light or white hair red. Henna may also be mixed with indigo, three parts of indigo to one part of henna, and enough water to form a paste, which is applied to the hair. The effect of this is to produce a brown shade.

### Wishes to Be Longer-Waited.

MRS. J. L.—If you have the right sort of straight front corset you can lengthen your waist very much in appearance.

### Quantities of Rum and Rosewater.

MRS. W. C. H.—I do not know what form you refer to. Can you not give me more explicit information in the matter?

### The New Depilatory.

N. K. L.—I am not satisfied with the results in testing this new depilatory to which you refer.

### Remedy for Dandruff.

H.—Try this shampoo: Yolk of one egg, one pint of hot rainwater, one ounce of spirit of rosemary; beat the mixture up thoroughly and use it warm, rubbing it well into the skin of the head. Rinse thoroughly in several waters.

### Dry and Irritated Scalp.

G. F. W.—I think by all means you need a strong massage. Try shampooing your hair once a week with the following mixture: Yolk of one egg, one pint of hot rainwater, one ounce of spirit of rosemary; beat the mixture up thoroughly and use it warm, rubbing it well into the skin of the head. Rinse thoroughly in several waters.

### Proper Make-Up.

MRS. J. A.—If I were in your place I should go to one of the department shops and buy rouge and powder and pencil for darkening the eyes, depending upon the shell of the ear. When they have been ejected a weak solution of carbolic acid may be applied. Then keep the skin scrupulously clean and they will not return.

### Treatment for Blackheads.

ANXIOUS READER.—The blackheads must be pressed out when they form on the shell of the ear. When they have been ejected a weak solution of carbolic acid may be applied. Then keep the skin scrupulously clean and they will not return.

### Proper Way to Wash the Face.

CELIA.—Use the camel's hair scrubbing brush every night. Immerse the brush in warm water, rub the soap on it till you get a good lather, scrub the face for a moment or two, rinse thoroughly with clean warm water. This should be done at night just before going to bed. If you have the correct brush it may make the face a little tender for a day or two, but not longer.

### To Increase the Eyebrows.

G.—I don't know of anything better than the formula you refer to. I have hundreds of letters of correspondents who have used it with wonderful success. But why do you wish bushy eyebrows? They are considered fair from beautiful.

### For Great Loss of Hair.

MRS. L. E.—Scalp massage is the only sure treatment in my opinion to arrest falling hair. I give you a tonic formula,

## A GROUP OF PHOTOGRAPHS FROM NEARBY CITIES



## POLYGLOT SALVATIONISTS

Chinese, Malay, German and Englishman Banded to Save Souls in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.

Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

THIS polyglot band has had many kinds of boy preachers, but in San Francisco is perhaps the oddest of them all—the Chinese boy preacher, who goes through Chinatown trying to convert his countrymen to Christianity and the ways of sobriety and right living. He is Freddie Quong, 9 years old, and with him is his companion, Willie Leong, who is two years younger. Willie helps in the singing and leaves the preaching to Freddie. Both go around with a Salvation Army band, which includes a negro, a Malay, and a German, all led by an Englishman, while a Chinese street juggler beats the gong.

"How long have you been at this work?" Freddie was asked.

"Three months. When will it be in the paper?"

"Have you done much good at it?"

"Oh, yes. I have brought many bightbinders to Jesus. One man gave me 50 cents to quit talking to him."

"How did you come to go on the street to sing and talk?"

"My mother was sick and died, and Mr. Engelberg took me and taught me to be a good boy. I was a bad boy, but I am good now. I want to do all I can, to make others good. How big will my picture be in the paper?"

Engelberg lives in the center of the vilest part of the Chinese quarter of the city. In a back room he has his home with Freddie, Willie and Willie's mother, while the front room is used for a school room. Freddie's father had worked with a sewing machine in San Jose, and when his mother, his sister and his brother had all been taken sick and his mother died, he came to San Francisco, where he was converted by Engelberg, who taught him to be good, and employed him as interpreter when Engelberg preached to the Chinese.

Freddie has a facility of English which lends itself readily to the style of exhortations which he pours out to the crowds who surround the band with which he is attached.

## YVETTE GUILBERT'S STONE WELCOME

PARIS, Feb. 2.

Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

SUPPOSE Lillian Russell should set a photograph of her pretty face above the entrance to her New York home? This is exactly what Yvette Guilbert has done, and all Paris's admiring her charming tact and dainty andimitating her example.

If you go there you will see the result of her efforts.

Ushers' Dress for a Wedding.

Will you kindly let me know through your valuable paper what is customary for a gentleman to wear at an usher at a high noon wedding and also at a 5 o'clock wedding?

C. L.

In either case the usher should wear afternoon dress, Prince Albert or frock coat, gray striped trousers, white or fancy waistcoat, white shirt, high standing collar, white silk Ascot or four-in-hand, the patterned leather shoes, silk hat, pearl-gray kid gloves.

### Choice of a Clergyman.

Where a lady and gentleman contemplate marriage and belong to different churches (both Protestant) whose minister should be asked? Which is the proper one to choose who the minister shall be?

GEO. A. D.

It is customary always to defer to the bride. The minister should be the one whose church she and her family have attended.

Yvette's smile of welcome even before touching the knocker!

With the most conceivable object is a grand staircase, which is carved from a piece of solid white stone. The lavish extravagance of ornamentation, the daring of the architect, are at first overwhelming, but the beauty of the thing is undeniable.

The house is throughout large, sunny, comfortable and, despite the wealth of ornamentation, homelike. The general style of the decoration is modern, with a touch now and then of Louis XVI. and many quaintly curious fantasies suggested by the individual taste of the owner.

## FACES OF ST. LOUIS WOMEN IN SOCIETY

Reproduced by the Sunday Post-Dispatch  
Process of Halftone Photo-Engraving.



SUPPLEMENT TO THE  
ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH  
SUNDAY FEB. 10, 1901

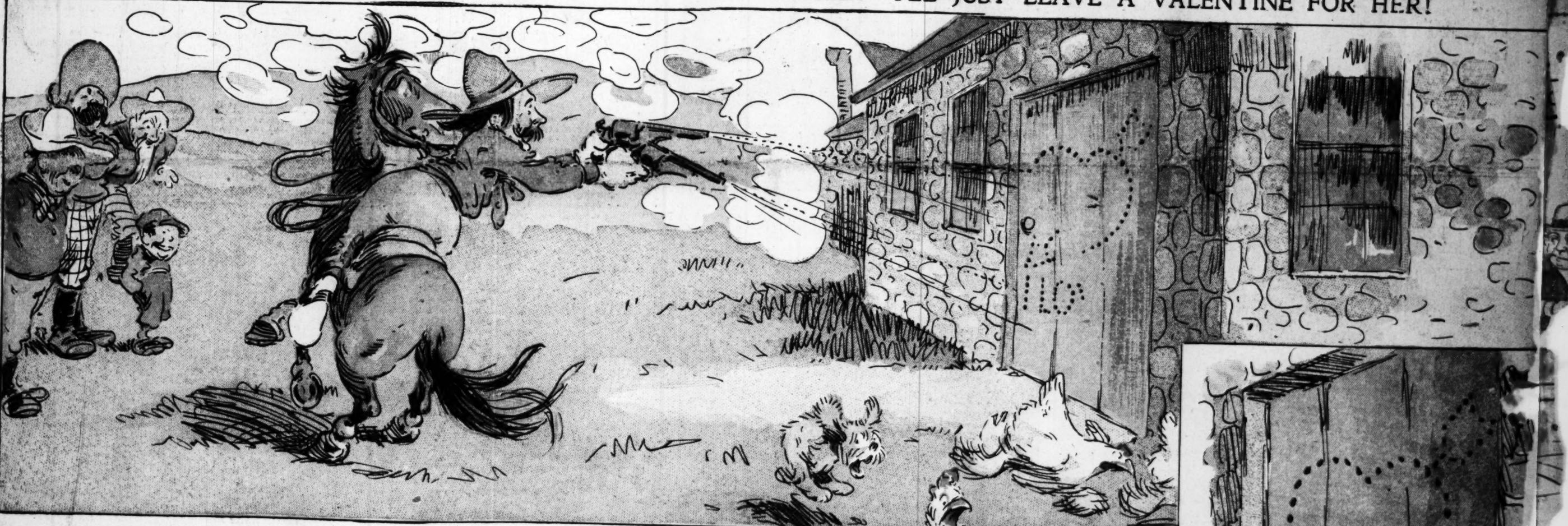
FUNNY SIDE  
ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

EDITED BY  
GEO. W. PECK  
AUTHOR OF  
Peck's Bad Boy

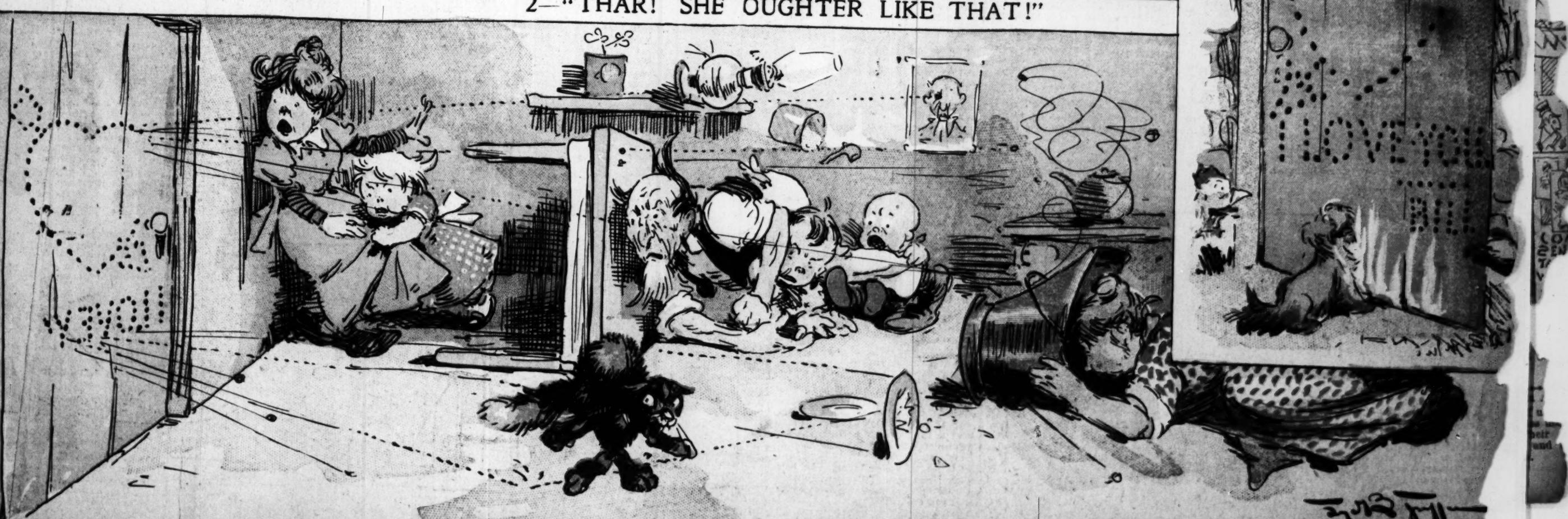
VALENTINE DAY IN THE FAR WEST.



1—SHARPSHOOTER BILL—AHA! MY BEST GAL'S HOUSE! I'LL JUST LEAVE A VALENTINE FOR HER!



2—"THAR! SHE OUGHTER LIKE THAT!"



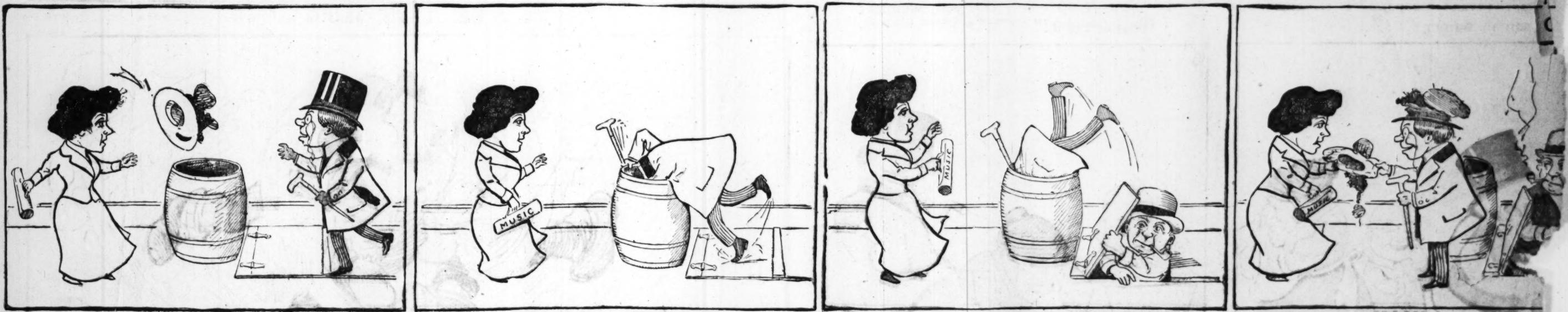
3—THE VALENTINE IS RECEIVED WITH CONSTERNATION... BUT FINALLY PROVES ACCEPTABLE.



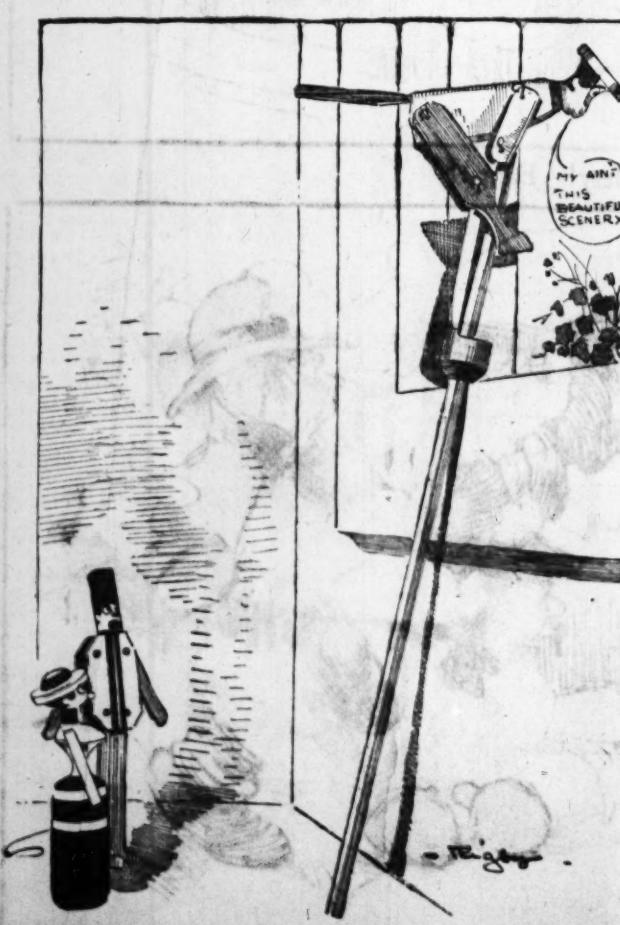
## VALENTINE DAY AMONG THE KIDS.



## NEVERTHELESS, CHOLLY RESCUED HER HAT.

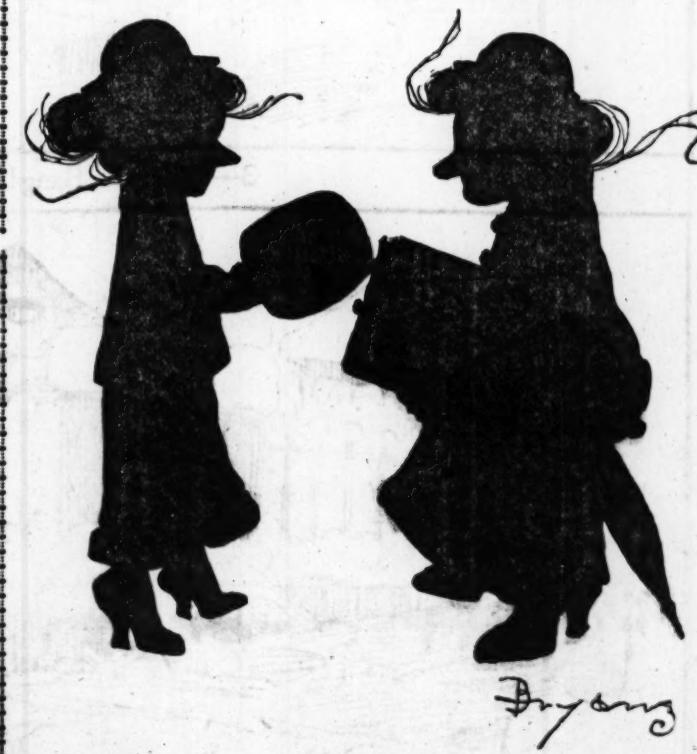


## ENVY.



Dummies on the Ground—Gee, mustn't it be fine to be tall!

## EXPECTED COMIC ONES.



"Did you get a valentine?"  
"I—I haven't dared open my mail yet!"

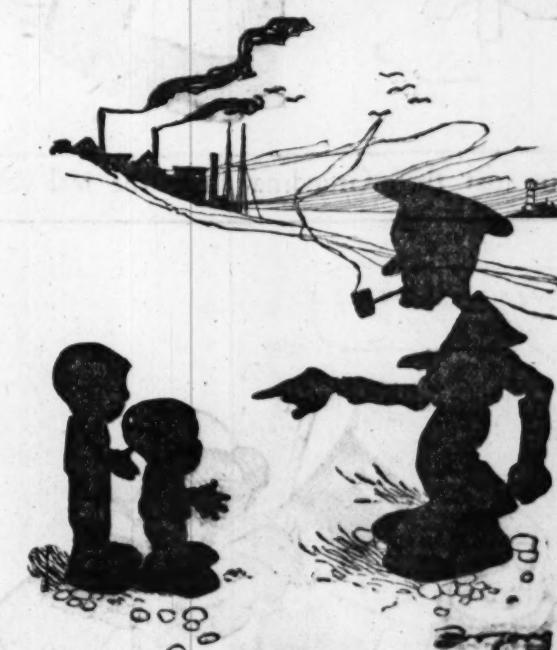
## SOUNDED SO.

"Why, what is the matter with the baby, Edith?" asked a visitor of a little girl who was trying to quiet the crying infant.  
"I don't know," replied Edith, "but I expect he needs tuning."

## CLEVER BOY!

"Marie, I have come to-night to ask you for your hand—I—" "You ask a great deal, George."  
"On the contrary, it is such a very little one that—" "It is yours, George, dear."

## A TRUE STORY.



Old Salt—Shall I tell yer a true story, me lads?  
The Lads—Oh, yes. Tell us about the time you was et up by cannibals!

## AM!

A man can find lots of fun in telling how difficult it is for even a woman to find her way into her own pockets, but all the varnish comes off the laugh when he remembers how easily she gets into his pockets.

## QUITE LIKELY.

Bloomer (to ragged urchin)—Your parents left you something when they died, did they not?

Urchin—Oh yes, sir.

Bloomer—And what did they leave you my little man?

Urchin—An orphan sir.

## HIS DESIRE.



The Umbrella—Gosh! I wish "Old Crank" one to dis guy what's around all day!

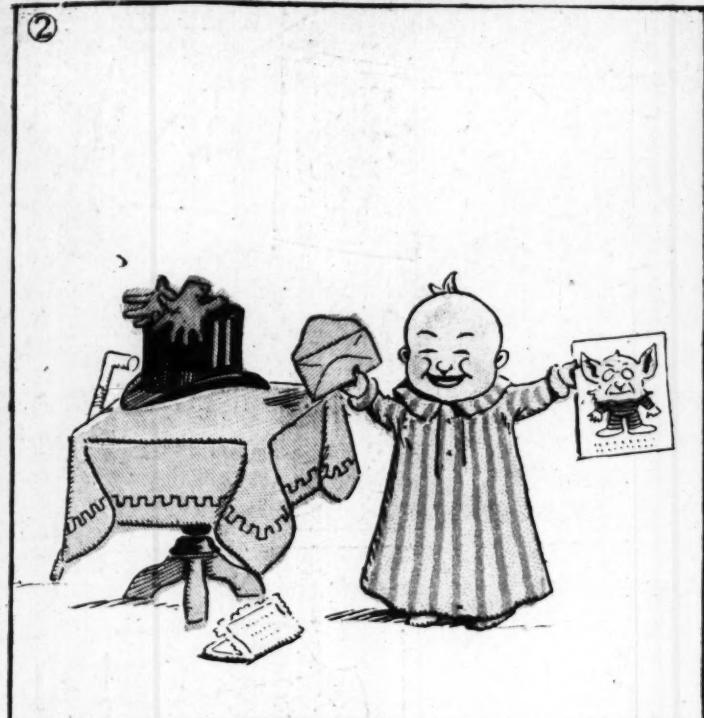
AID.  
Teacher (suspicious)—who wrote our composition, Johnny?  
Johnny—My father.  
Teacher—What, all of it?  
Johnny—No'm I helped him.

HIGH.  
Judge—Do I u that the parties're Witness—Their usually high and extremely low.

## MISCHIEVOUS WILLIE'S VALENTINE PLOT.



1—Grandma sends Grandpa a pretty Valentine.



2—But Mischievous Willie exchanges it for another.



3—“Aha,” says Grandpa, “I recognize  
Grandma’s writing!”



4—“Sent me a comic, did you, woman?  
That settles it!”



5—“treated this way after all these years!”



6—But just then Grandma finds the real valentine.



7—Explanations follow.



8—And all is love, sweet love!

## A CLEAN JOB.



1—“Go chase yourself. Dis is my job!” “Ver a liar!”



2—Biff! Bang!! Thud!!!



3—Biffety! Bang!! Biffety! Bang!!



4—“Hully gee! It’s all cleared off, anyway!”



**WORDS AND MUSIC  
BY  
FRED W. HASHAGEN**

AUTHOR OF THE POPULAR MARCH TWO STEP  
"FOREST PARK UNIVERSITY GIRLS"

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# Sweethearts



Words And Music By FRED W. HASHAGEN.

## INTRODUCTION.



1. Some fel-lows take their sweethearts out To  
2. Now boys you know wher'er you go By



have a jol-ly time, And make them lots of prom-is-es, To keep them just in line. They  
chance perhaps you meet, Some pret-ty fair young maid-en, Who looks so nice and sweet. And



tell them 'Hot Air' stor-ies Of what they're go- ing to do, And keep the poor girls when you've met you'll ask if You may call on her some day, She says you can't my

wait - ing as You all know it is true. There's many a man in this wide world, I'd dear young man In such a charming way. You'll take her out some eve - ning, To

like to tell this to, Perhaps told the same old sto - ry, To some one girl he see a first class show, Don't take her in the galle-ry, But get seats down be-

knew. If girls would on- ly wis-er be Not believe in what they say, Get a low. Now you all know you'r not too slow To try and make a mash, If you

fellow that when he takes you out, Be a man that pays his way.  
want to win a la - dy boys, You have got to have the cash.

CHORUS.

Why don't you treat her right? And put her fears to flight? I'll give you a tip that

the boys who grip Their coin may let their chances slip, Why don't you treat her right? You

know if you are bright, That you will be "it," At once make a hit—Why don't you treat her right?